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IZVESTIYA'S MATVEYEV ON WEINBERGER SPEECH

PM041627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev article under the rubric "A Political Observer's Notes": "Talking Nonsense..."]

[Text] Among a number of recent statements by high-ranking U.S. officials evoked by official Washington's desire to moderate the pitch of the movement now developing in the country against the arms race -- particularly the nuclear arms race -- and against the present administration's militarist course, attention is attracted by the speech delivered to the World Affairs Council by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger before leaders of leading American corporations. Many of them, as the New York TIMES noted, have in recent years come out warmly in favor of a broad increase in military expenditure, but "when the prospect of major deficits in the federal budget arose, their ardor cooled to some extent."

Not for nothing did the speaker begin by noting that the Reagan administration's military policy is becoming the object of increasingly strong criticism from the American public, which is concerned about the consequences of the course of building up armaments both for the cause of peace and for the United States itself. The Pentagon chief stated that he had mounted the platform in order to "dispel these incorrect views." Nonetheless all that he said cannot dispel but can only reinforce the growing concern among the public in the United States and other countries about the American military's dangerous game with the fate of peace.

Not only ordinary people in the United States and other Western countries where malicious propaganda is being whipped up about the "Soviet threat," but also more and more influential politicians are expressing disagreement and skepticism over this campaign, claiming it has no real foundation. And the Pentagon chief, to judge from his speech, was trying to improve on his own performance as regards the most absurd, fantastic assertions about the Soviet Union's intentions and plans. "In the last 30 years," he asserted, "rapidly growing Soviet conventional and nuclear arms have created the main threat to our own survival and to our allies."

So Mr Weinberger is worried about the USSR's military potential and, contrary to the truth, depicts it in the most sinister colors. But, one wonders, who was it who, after the end of World War II, in which the USSR and the United States were allies, embarked on the path of a frenzied race for the most destructive armaments? Who knocked together in Europe, 4 years after the victory over the fascist aggressors, a military-political bloc directed against the countries which bore the main burden of the vast confrontation with the fascist aggressors? Who spoke openly from an official platform in the West about "rolling back socialism"?

Generally known facts cannot simply be buried. Such facts were recalled the other day by the American "Organization of Citizens for a Sane World" in a pamphlet. It said: "It was we Americans who took the initiative in creating nuclear weapons. It was we who were the first to create and test them. It was we who were the first to adopt multiple warheads. It was we who rejected all proposals on abandoning the principle of 'first use of nuclear weapons', and we alone used these weapons against ten of thousands of ehlpless civilians."

That is how things are in reality, and not in Mr Weinberger's "interpretation." But perhaps history, as always, is history, while in politics it is important to look ahead?

The Pentagon chief tries to look to the future. What happens? Once again, the sheer piling up of horrors. "The growing Soviet naval might could threaten our (that is, American) control of the sea routes which link the United States and its allies...." "The Soviet Union must be prevented from seizing oilfields and other important sites in the Middle East...." And so forth, in the same spirit. These are the terrifying scenarios which the U.S. defense secretary draws for Americans and West Europeans, trying to convince them of the need for new sacrifices for the sake of further inflating the already monstrous military budgets of NATO countries.

The speaker's ardor knows no restraint. What nonsense he talks! And he blurts out, deliberately confusing the issue: "The USSR believes it is possible to secure victory in a nuclear war." Yet the author of this extremely arbitrary handling of the facts was certainly directly involved with the fact that the U.S. delegation to the United Nations voted against the USSR's proposal on averting a nuclear catastrophe and on declaring the first use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against mankind.

U.S. leading circles, despite Moscow's appeal, have not yet issued a clear, unambiguous statement rejecting the idea of a nuclear attack as criminal. As for the USSR's principled stance on this key issue, it is well known. "Only someone who has decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of emerging victories," L.I. Brezhnev stated in answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's question.

Talking about "expansionism," "globalism" and suchlike, the Pentagon chief confirms that it is the U.S. ruling circles which are obsessed by designs whereby the parts of the globe which are most distant from America are regarded as a sphere of U.S. "vital interests." He does not specify what he means by this term. But this is no mystery. The peoples and governments of countries where the American multinationals operate know well from their own experience what U.S. "vital interests" mean: obtaining many times more profit for each dollar invested in such operations.

Much is changing in our world. The spheres of formerly undivided imperialist domination are narrowing. That is the objective law of history. No feverishly formed Rapid Deployment Force can stop it. In the same speech the U.S. defense secretary expressed regret that the United States emerged from its armed intervention in Indochina not strengthened but weakened. It would appear that the appropriate conclusions should be drawn from this for the future. But you can hardly say that Mr Weinberger's aforementioned speech does this.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA SCORES U.S. NAVAL ARMS RACE

PM041221 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy article: "Who Is Muddying Ocean Waters: The Dangerous Naval Arms Race Must Be Decisively Stopped"]

[Text] The board of the diversified American corporation Tenneco recently announced the forthcoming layoffs of 5,000 workers. The company bosses explained their decision in terms of "financial difficulties." The same corporation placed a whole-page announcement in the newspapers. Its headline, set in large type, declared: "Mr President, We Have Started!" What were they referring to? A nuclear aircraft carrier and a nuclear submarine were launched simultaneously from Tenneco's dockyards and handed over to the U.S. Navy. The firm's leaders decided to use this to gratify the White House, which is whipping up the naval arms race.

Thanks to the present Republican administration, production in civilian sectors is being curtailed in the United States and workers are being turned away, but the bank accounts of the merchants of death are growing. For the masters of Tenneco and similar firms, the Pentagon's shipbuilding program will result in a golden rain of profit: $100 billion will be spent in the next few years on acquiring 150 warships.

Some people in Wasington have decided to turn the entire world ocean into an "American lake." The latest concept of "one huge war" provides for the attainment of this goal. Its authors are C. Weinberger, chief of the Pentagon, and J. Lehman, secretary of the U.S. Navy. The latter proclaims the era of a "great American fleet which could operate without impediment in various parts of the world simultaneously -- in the Far and Near East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, the North and South Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Caribbean and the eastern regions of the Pacific, as well as on the maritime oil transportation routes which skirt Africa."

The adventurist nature of such plans is obvious. Of course, the United States will not succeed in intimidating the USSR and its allies by stepping up militarist preparations in the oceans. As the Soviet leadership has repeatedly stressed, the socialist countries possess the necessary potential to thwart imperialism's plans of achieving military superiority. At the same time we must not close our eyes to the serious consequences of the naval arms race. After all, it jeopardizes the security of peoples of all continents.

The patrol zone of nuclear submarines equipped with strategic missiles cover extensive sea areas. The Soviet Union has more than once pointed to the need to put an end to this situation. At the 32d UN General Assembly session the USSR called for talks to reach agreement on withdrawing ships carrying nuclear weapons from certain regions of the world ocean and on other possible measures to limit the nuclear arms race in the world ocean. In 1970 our country proposed to the United States that Soviet and American ships and submarines carrying nuclear weapons be withdrawn from the Mediterranean.

Alas, these initiatives did not meet with understanding in Washington. Moreoever the United States is planning to considerably increase the "sphere of operations" of its naval strategic forces. It is no secret in the Pentagon that it is planned to deploy sophisticated Ohio-class nuclear submarines, each armed with 24 Trident missiles, in particular in the Indian Ocean and the southern Pacific. That is to say, the states of South and Southeast Asia and also Australia and New Zealand will in essence become U.S. nuclear hostages.

To prevent a nuclear catastrophe, including one originating at sea -- that is the noble goal the Soviet Union sets itself. In his speech at the 17th Trade Unions Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev proposed to mutually limit the actions of the NATO and Warsaw Pact organization navies. "In particular, we would consider it possible to reach agreement," he stated, "to withdraw both sides' missile-carrying submarines from the current extensive combat patrol regions and limit their navigation to within naturally agreed limits. The implemention of this proposal would lower the "threshold of distrust" between East and West and be a major step towards disarmament and the strengthening of peace.

Unfortunately the U.S. administration rejected the Soviet initiative. According to a White House spokesman it allegedly "accords fully with the Russians' selfish interests alone." May we ask what this "self-interest" consists of? After all, the limitations would apply equally to submarines of the USSR Navy. The restraint which our country calls for accords with the American people's security interests too. Obviously Washington is prepared to sacrifice even those interests to suit the militarists' plans. And their ambitions truly know no bounds.

Expansion in all directions -- that is the essence of the Pentagon's ocean strategy. The flywheel of military preparations is being spun as fast as possible. One set of naval maneuvers is hardly over before the next starts. The United States and its allies have held seven exercises in the Caribbean region alone since last October! They involved hundreds of ships and aircraft and many thousands of officers and seamen. "We could rapidly organize a blockade of the Caribbean, although that step would be an act of war," American Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman boasts in a hegemonist fever. It is not hard to guess what he is talking about: organizing aggression against Cuba and Nicaragua. Lehman also threatens Libya, planning to send a squadron of the U.S. 6th Fleet to the Gulf of Sidra. Last year similar maneuvers led to an armed confrontation which all but caused a serious crisis in the Mediterranean. But the Pentagon has decided to repeat the provocation.

Back in 1971, on Sri Lanka's initiative, the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration of proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. With a view to the speediest implementation of such an important decision the Soviet Union embarked on talks with the United States on limiting and subsequently reducing military activity in the region.

But the United States unilaterally broke off the dialogue. Washington also wrecked the preparations for an international conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981, and is doing all it can to prevent the forum from being convened in the future.

The Pentagon is undertaking an act of sabotage to discredit Sri Lanka. At first glance it all looks innocent. The New York company (Ridako) International has proposed to the island state's government that the company build an oil storage tank in the Sri Lanka port of Trincomalee. What for? For refueling ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet. The plan is simple: If Colombo agrees to the creation -- in effect -- of an American base, Sri Lanka's prestige as initiator of the declaration on a peace zone will be undermined.

The Soviet Union's stance on the Indian Ocean is well known. The USSR is ready at an moment to continue talks with the United States on limiting military activity in the region. Our country sees no obstacle, for its part, to extending similar measures to the Pacific.

But the Washington propaganda machine, turning the facts on their heads, is trying to prove that our country is the main source of the "threat" on the oceans. Well, the Pentagon always sets up the same scenery around its own sinister preparations. But the imperial pretensions of the United States can always be perceived through its disguise as a prim young lady. You only have to look at the materials of the 11th UN session on the Law of the Sea, now under way in New York, to see that. The American delegation is yet again torpedoing the adoption of the previously agreed text of the convention in order to prevent the establishment of just international control over the extraction of resources from the sea bed. The unprecedented buildup of the American fleet is due not least to Uncle Sam's desire to establish policing of sea areas rich in valuable raw materials.

The international public's attention is currently focused on the South Atlantic. London, shunning a peaceful solution to the Falklands problem, has sent a squadron of 40 "pennants" to the islands and declared the region of the archipelago a "war zone." It would be premature at present to predict the future course of events, but one thing is clear: NATO had decided to exploit the crisis to whip up the spiraling naval arms race.

The militarist fuss on ocean routes leads to tragic consequences even in peacetime. In the spring of last year the American nuclear submarine George Washington collided with the Japanese ship Nisshu Maru and sank it. Almost all the crew died.... A DC-9 airliner belonging to the Italian company ATI, flying over the Mediterranean, only avoided at the last moment a missile launched by a ship of the U.S. 6th fleet.... In march of this year the American submarine Jacksonville rammed a Turkish steamer. Fortunately the damaged ship succeeded in reaching the nearest port.... The list of similar disasters and accident situations could be continued. A special commission of the U.S. House of Representatives has revealed that nearly 1/4 of American naval personnel regularly use powerful drugs. And these people, stupefied by dope, stand at the helms of ships and the weapon control buttons!

In view of the ever-increasing dangers of the naval arms race and military activity on ocean routes, the Soviet Union advocates their speedist curtailment. "We would also be prepared to discuss the question of extending confidence-building measures to sea and ocean areas, and particularly those regions where the busiest sea routes lie," Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the 17th Trade Unions Congress. "In a word, we are in favor of ensuring that the largest possible area of the world ocean becomes a zone of peace as soon as possible." That proposal is supported by all who value peace on our planet.

COMMENTATOR ON U.S. LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR THEORY

LD040100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2020 GMT 3 May 82

["That the Light Will Not Dim Over the Earth" -- TASS headline; by TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May (TASS) -- Talk that nuclear war can be made "limited" is nothing more than camouflage for comprehensive plans for waging a general nuclear war, Leonid Brezhnev declared in his reply to the appeal by the second international congress of "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War." Ever since the American military has had nuclear weapons at its disposal, Washington has continually been formulating plans for mass, unlimited use to resolve global military-political problems in the interests of the U.S. ruling circles. Particularly infamous was the 1949 Pentagon "Dropshot" plan providing for mass nuclear strikes at urban and industrial centers in socialist countries.

The Pentagon planned to use nuclear weapons against China at the time of the Quemoy crisis, against the patriotic forces of Vietnam during the battle for Dien Bien Phu, against the DPRK and other countries.

In preparing its far-reaching plans for the waging of general nuclear war, the Pentagon has developed the concept of "limited" nuclear war. Nuclear strikes of limited power will, it is said, be made at limited number of military objectives, and this is supposed to save the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

Of course, not a single Pentagon leader believes in the possibility of a nuclear conflict limited to geographical boundaries or the possibility of the measured use of nuclear weapons. The aim of this concept is to confuse public opinion and weaken its vigilance so that the United States can prepare without hindrance for an unprecedented nuclear armageddon.

In an unusual outburst of frankness, U.S. Vice President Bush set out Washington's true aims in a nuclear war. In an interview for the Los Angeles TIMES, he declared: "We must make it possible for the high command to survive, and also our industrial potential; a certain percentage of citizens must be protected and there must be a reserve of weapons to do more damage to the other side than it does to us. This is how to win a nuclear war."

Washington's emphasis on opposing commonsense with force and its attempts to seek benefit from confrontation rather than cooperation with others leads to a rise in the danger of war.

In this situation the Soviet Union calls on the governments of the world to display good sense and responsibility. The elimination of the danger threatening our planet and the preservation of peace constitute the supreme responsibility of the leaders of states to their peoples and to mankind, Leonid Brezhnev stressed. We must leave a flourishing planet -- not one wrecked by explosions -- to future generations. In order that the light will not dim over the earth, insuperable barriers to nuclear war must be created without delay.

CEMA ISSUES BOOKLET ON FUTURE COOPERATION

LD042344 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is to promote, by uniting and co-ordinating the efforts of the member countries of the council, the further extension and improvement of co-operation and the development of socialist economic integration, the planned development of their economies, the acceleration of these countries' economic and technological progress, a higher level of industrialization of the less industrialized countries, a constant increase in labour productivity, the gradual approximation and equalization of economic development levels, and the steady improvement in the well-being of the people of all the member countries of the council, says the booklet "Co-operation of the CMEA Member Countries and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance With the Developing States" issued by the CMEA Secretariat this year. The economic, scientific and technological co-operation among the member countries of the council is implemented in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism on the basis of respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, non-interference in internal affairs, complete equality of rights, mutual advantage and mutual comradely assistance.

In accordance with their policy of peaceful coexistence and in the interests of social progress, the CMEA member countries, taking into account that the international socialist division of labour is being built with due regard for the world division of labour, are developing economic, scientific and technological ties with other countries, irrespective of their social and state system, on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and respect for sovereignty.

The CMEA member countries fully support the developing countries' legitimate striving for the attainment and consolidation of their political and economic independence. They resolutely contribute to the fulfillment of the objectives reflected in the declaration of the establishment of a new international economic order, the programme of action, and in other decisions adopted by the United Nations to that effect. The CMEA member countries express their unfailing solidarity with the developing countries in the struggle against neo-colonialism for the overcoming in the imperialism-imposed relations of inequality and domination of states by other states. They consistently assist in narrowing the gap between economic development levels of various countries of the world. At the same time, the booklet says, the CMEA member countries strongly emphasize that the responsibility for the backwardness of the developing countries rests with the imperialist powers, with their colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of plundering these countries' national wealth. The support rendered by the CMEA member countries, their fraternal co-operation are important factors in the struggle of developing countries for the observation of the right of every nation to dispose of its natural resources, of all means of production, and to choose the social system it prefers most.

The CMEA member countries underlined their determination to expand equal and mutually advantageous co-operation with the developing countries, thus contributing to the implementation, in the latter's national interests, of the measures on social, economic and cultural development, to the strengthening of positions in the world economy, to the liberation from the oppression of the capitalist monopolies and to the liquidation of colonialism in all its forms. Guided by the principles of internationalism, the CMEA member countries render assistance both on a bilateral and multilateral basis to the developing countries following the road of progressive economic and social transformations and to other developing countries in order to expedite their economic growth, to strengthen their political and economic independence. The variety of forms of co-operation with the countries of the socialist community helps the developing states in building an independent modern economy, contributes to their participation in the international economic ties and international division of labour on an equal basis. At the same time the wider and more intensified economic, scientific and technical relations with the developing countries facilitate more effective social production and external economic relations of the CMEA member countries.

The closer and deeper business ties between these groups of countries are an example of the fact that the process of restructuring international economic relations has already begun, says the booklet "Co-operation of the CMEA Member Countries and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance With the Developing States".

KUZNETSOV, OTHERS RECEIVE PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD042328 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov today received in the Kremlin an international group of parliamentarians on topical questions of disarmament: Douglas Roach, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Canadian Parliament (the head of the delegation), Luis Echeverria, former Mexican president, John Silkin, member of the British Parliament, representative of the Labour Party on questions of defence and disarmament, I. Ibrahim, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives of the Nigerian Parliament, (N.K.P. Salve) [name as received], deputy leader of the parliamentary faction of the Indian National Congress (I) Party of India.

The parliamentarians pointed out in the course of the conversation that the aim of their visit to the Soviet Union is to discuss questions of restricting armaments, strengthening peace and security of peoples on the eve of the forthcoming special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

The regard as top priority tasks in the current situation complete cessation by all the countries of the testing, deployment and production of all types of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery, as well as holding of talks to conclude a world treaty on reduction of armaments.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov told the parliamentarians about the USSR's consistent struggle to strengthen peace, curb the arms race, limit and reduce armaments up to general and complete disarmament. He stressed the great importance of the peace initiatives advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the subsequent speeches by Leonid Brezhnev, and drew attention to the proposal for stopping the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stockpiles, up to final elimination, tabled by socialist countries to the disarmament committee.

The Soviet constructive proposals, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said, convincingly demonstrate the peaceful foreign policy course of the USSR, its persistency and purposefulness in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to improve radically the international situation. The USSR's invariable striving for stronger peace and international security is also attested by the appeal, adopted on Leonid Brezhnev's initiative, by the USSR Supreme Soviet "to the parliaments and peoples of the world".

Grave concern was expressed in the course of the situation over the aggravation of the international situation. It was pointed out in this connection that parliamentarians, jointly with all political forces favouring peace and international situation, can and must actively work for the adoption of effective measures to restrict armaments and strengthen universal peace.

Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group Aleksey Shitikov, Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Chernyayev, and other officials took part in the conversation.

WESTERN EXPLOITATION OF THIRD WORLD VIEWED

LD050150 Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 4 May 82

["Sinister Role of Monopolies" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Yuriy Aleksandrov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- The persisting inequality of newly-liberated countries in the world capitalist economy caused considerable difficulties for their economic development. It is transnational corporations that are mainly to blame for this. This was stressed at the second international conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization that has just ended in Addis Ababa. About 7,000 transnational corporations created a global system of exploiting manpower and plundering natural resources of developing countries.

It is not accidental that transnational corporations show special interest in countries that got rid of colonial dependence. Profits in newly liberated countries are double those for industralised Western countries. Monopolists profit by paying very low wages and take advantage of social needs, illiteracy, unemployment.

The striving of transnational corporations and imperialist ruling circles behind them to get the highest profits and to keep young states in the sphere of capitalist exploitation interferes with the efforts of Asian, African and Latin American countries to create their own economic potential. Crisis phenomena through which the world of capitalism is living now have an adverse effect on the situation of the developing countries. The demand for staple exports of liberated countries is decreasing which leads to the slowing down of their rates of economic development, to the increase of the number of unemployed and aggravation of social difficulties.

On the other hand, the prices of finished products that are so needed for economic development of young countries are growing inordinately as a result of the rampage of inflation in the West.

Life shows that the economic dependence of Third World countries on the West is growing. Thus, their debt to imperialist powers reached 500 billion dollars. The profits of monopolies from the exploitation of Asian, African and Latin American countries now make up nearly 100 billion dollars. The West is prepared to go any lengths to preserve such privileges. The backing of the reactionary regimes, terror, blackmail, gross military interference, defense of neo-colonialist aspirations, such is an incomplete list of means used by imperialism to perpetuate the dependence of the Third World.

Argentina, one of the developing countries, is a patent example. The mask was torn from those who in words expressed support for the interests of liberated countries, while in reality fiercely back international capital. Events in the South Atlantic showed clearly the fact that the expansion of transnational corporations and the aggressive policy of the West are links in the same imperialist chain.

UK, ARGENTINE TU DELEGATES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD051408 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- Struggle for durable peace in the world is the pivotal aim of the trade unions' activities. This is the unanimous opinion of the participants in the international conference "Trade Unions for Trade and Economic Cooperation and Social Progress in Conditions of Peace," which ended in Moscow today. Representatives of the trade union and working-class movement from 110 countries of all continents discussed questions of strategy and tactics of the trade unions in their struggle for consolidation of international economic links, which accord with the social interests of the working people.

Representatives of European trade union organizations noted at the conference that the heightened attention in questions of disarmament is now attributed to the U.S. aggressive course, serious difficulties that social cuts create for the working people. They stressed the importance of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union which consistently conducts the course which is aimed at prevention of an international confrontation.

There will be a threat of aggression and wars, as long as there are monopolies which wax fat on the arms race, trade union leaders of developing states stressed in their speeches at the conference. They denounced the aggressive course of world imperialism, above all, American which ignores the vital interests of the working people.

A joint statement of the delegations from Britain and Argentina on the situation in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands was received with approval at the final meeting of the conference. In the statement it is noted that both delegations declare for immediate termination of armed actions and express confidence that the final solution of the problem should be elaborated through peaceful means. The British delegation treats with understanding the sentiments of the Argentine people with regard to the sovereign right to the islands and calls for undelayed negotiations under the U.N. aegis, the statement says.

BRITISH 4 MAY AIR, SEA LOSSES REPORTED

LD050444 Moscow TASS in English 0432 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] London, 5 May, TASS -- According to a spokesman of the British Defence Ministry, the destroyer Sheffield, the second largest ship of the British naval task force operating in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, was rocketed. As a result of the explosion of one of the rockets fired by an Argentine bomber, a heavy fire blazed out aboard the ship. The crew had to abandon the destroyer.

The spokesman also pointed out that during the British air raid made on May 4 on an airfield located in the town of Port Stanley, Argentinian defence gunners shot down a British Harrier fighter-bomber. The pilot of the aircraft was killed.

Further Report

LD050826 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] In the United States, large-scale exercises of special airborne troops have begun. A spokesman of the command refused to either deny or confirm that this is connected with the conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands. In that conflict the United States has taken fully the side of Great Britain.

Meanwhile, the Tory government, which drew the country into a military venture, has for the first time admitted big British losses. Defense Secretary John Nott told Parliament that Britain lost one of the latest types of warship, the destroyer Sheffield. It was hit by a missile fired from an Argentine plane and sank.

It's been announced in Buenos Aires that when repulsing a British air raid on the islands the Argentinians shot down two fighter bombers. Argentinian planes attacked a British aircraft, carrier Hermes, and damaged it. Today, at the request of Ireland, the United Nations Security Council is holding consultations. The Irish Government said Britain was an aggressor and called for lifting economic sanctions imposed on Argentina by the Common Market countries.

HOUSE OF COMMONS HOLDS DEBATE ON ESCALATION

LD042304 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] London, 4 May, TASS -- British Defence Secretary John Nott told the House of Commons of the British Parliament that the British Armed Forces again attacked airports and airstrips in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands today, to render them inoperative. He also recalled the most recent military operations launched by the British naval strike force, in particular the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano, as a result of which hundreds of people died.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who has just returned from the USA, told the MP's that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger had proposed military aid to Britain.

Answering questions, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reiterated that the hostilities in the southern Atlantic were under political control of the government, in other words, she assumed all responsibility for the developments in that area.

A number of Labour MP's protested against the escalation of hostilities and warned that they are fraught with fresh casualties both among Argentine and British servicemen. They demanded that the crisis be settled within the framework of the United Nations organization. Britain's latest actions, Labour opposition figure Denis Healey said, have caused alarm among the world community, Britain's friends and allies.

British Opposition Noted

PM050911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch under the general heading: "Dangerous Escalation"]

[Excerpts] London, 2 May -- The sharp expansion of the scale of the military operations in the South Atlantic is the main result of Washington openly siding with Britain in its conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Commenting on the development of events in the South Atlantic since Washington abandoned its pretense of so-called "objective intermediary," today's British newspapers suggest that the joint economic and military pressure on Buenos Aires which is being organized by the NATO allies will compel it to agree to the settlement conditions which London and Washington have for a long time now been imposing on it.

The participants in May Day meetings and demonstrations in various British cities protested sharply against the expansion of military operations in the South Atlantic. Speaking in London, J. Hart, chairman of the Labor Party National Executive Committee, stated that the bomb attacks on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands initiated by order of the government are a blatant violation of the Security Council resolution demanding an end to the military operations. J. Hart urged an end to the further escalation of the conflict in the South Atlantic and the withdrawal of British troops from the conflict zone.

G. McLennan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain, called the Tory Cabinet's desire to unleash a war over "a fragment of Britain's colonial past" a "senseless policy."

Public opinion rolls conducted in Britain also demonstrate mounting support for the demands for a peaceful settlement to the conflict. According to a recent poll commissioned the other day by the SUNDAY TIMES, three out of every five of the country's imhabitants oppose the use of armed force to seize the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

ARGENTINE NOTE CONDEMNS U.S. SANCTIONS

LD042038 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] New York, 4 May, TASS -- The text of the note addressed by the Argentine Government to the chairman of the recent foreign ministers' meeting of the Organization of American States, which was recently held, as regards the U.S. sanctions against Argentina has been issued at the U.N. headquarters as an official document of the Security Council. The economic measures announced by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the note says, deserve condemnation first and foremost because they have been taken by a state, which is a member of the Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance. By declaring its support for an aggressive power, which does not belong to the American Continent, the United States has thus disregarded the decisions of the meeting. The note says that this stand of the USA main [as received] mean a split of the inter-American system.

U.S.-BRITISH 'COLLUSION' AGAINST ARGENTINA CITED

Moscow TV Report

LD042110 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1906 GMT 4 May 82

[From the "In the World Today" program, presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] There are several reports on the Anglo-Argentine conflict, which continues to attract general attention.

In London, the latest session of Britain's war cabinet has been held, with the participation of the country's leading military figures.

The British Government endorsed a so-called military settlement plan, under which, if the maritime and air blockade of the Falkland Islands which London has declared proves to be ineffective, the Thatcher Cabinet will order bombing of the Argentine mainland to begin.

In Washington, there are reports that the series of meetings which British Foreign Secretary Pym had with U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger, was devoted to drawing up a joint British-U.S. strategy for putting pressure on Argentina. CBS television notes in a report that Haig and Pym discussed the possibility of toppling the present Argentine Government. The Argentine Government has handed the United States a note of protest.

In Buenos Aires, Argentine naval vessels continue to patrol the waters between the mainland and the Malvinas Islands. The Argentine military command has leveled an accusation at Britain that its aircraft are bombing civilian installations on the Malvinas Islands, risking the lives of local inhabitants.

There are reports that two Argentine patrol vessels entered the 200-mile zone around the archipelago and opened fire on airborne British helicopters.

In the evening, we received a video report from the Argentine capital. The residents of the city, like people throughout the country, condemn with profound indignation the U.S. Government's complicity in Britain's attempts to perpetuate its colonial sway over territories belonging to others. The governments and statesmen of Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, and Peru, as well as the African, Asian and Latin American peoples' solidarity organization and the World Peace Council have bitterly condemned the Anglo-American collusion.

The Anglo-Argentine conflict has been going on for more than a month now. Military operations have effectively already begun between the two countries, and, to judge by foreign new agency reports, other states could be drawn into the conflict on both sides. Who is responsible? If one were to go into the historical details, one could recall how Britain, at the other end of the world from Argentina, seized the Falkland Islands, how three times it ignored UN decisions on the decolonization of the islands. But let us return to the events of recent days. Even at the very end of April, the White House announced with great pomp the Reagan plan for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. American propaganda noisily advertized it as a manifestation of America's selfless desire to settle the dispute by diplomacy, as yet another peace effort by Washington, which had taken upon itself the role of honest broker, as the saying goes.

The gist of the Reagan plan was to ensure the United States' own presence on the Malvinas Islands as an uninvited guarantor of peace or a truce between Britain and Argentina. Not for nothing did observers call the Reagan plan a copy of the Camp David deal. The plan fell through, however: Argentina rejected it, and Britain -- and this is a particularly characteristic fact -- was also indifferent to the plan. But Washington had not been expecting anything else. Moreover, it has become quite clear in the course of subsequent events that the Reagan plan was thought up particularly to act as a smokescreen and justification in the eyes of the public for the United States' open siding with its NATO ally, and its no less open betrayal of the interests of the Latin American countries.

The United States introduced military and economic sanctions against Argentina, and announced military assistance for Britain immediately after the OAS council severely condemned the militaristic actions of the British aggressors at its Washington session -- at a moment when Costa Mendez, the Argentine minister of foreign affairs, was still holding talks in Washington and the Argentine Government had officially expressed its agreement to submitting the issue of settling the conflict of the United Nations. At this very time -- according to an employee of the U.S. Department of Defense -- Rule Britannia was already cheerfully being whistled in the corridors of the Pentagon.

Washington's actions also coincided with another event. They were undertaken just when Britain had imposed a total maritime and air blockade of the islands. In the cynical phrase of one American newspaper, such a coincidence came as a real dose of shock therapy for Argentina.

Such are the facts. The United States' crude military and economic pressure and sanctions against Argentina and its military and economic aid to the aggressor are not an action by disillusioned people who allegedly dispaired of settling the conflict diplomatically. This action was prompted by the logic of the class interests of the American military and the British colonizers. The imperialist collusion between Washington and London was planned from the first day of the Falklands crisis.

PRAVDA Article

PM041423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 5

[G. Vasilyev "International Notes": "When the Masks Slip"]

[Text] For several weeks now the world public has been occupied by the Anglo-Argentine conflict and the situation in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands region, where a powerful British armada has gathered. London is acting as though it continues to "rule the waves" -- with imperial pomp, relying primarily on force and disregarding the UN Charter and decisions. The aim is to restore British colonial rule in the islands, a "victory" which, on a wave of chuvinist enthusiasm among the British, would improve the M. Thatcher government's badly damaged reputation. Britain's actions against Argentina are supported by the Western states of the NATO military-political bloc and by the EEC. But London's prime ally is Washington, however much U.S. diplomacy may try to disguise this fact with talk of "pan-American solidarity."

There is food for thought in the events which are brewing in the South Atlantic. The political turbulence over the Anglo-Argentine conflict is revealing interesting aspects of imperialism's policy and tearing the masks from Western "peacemakers," "friends of the developing peoples" and "supporters of international law." The inexorable logic of the facts puts everything in its proper place. The whole world is faced with a naked and essentially crass imperialist policy, an attempt to defend monopolies' self-seeking interests and a policy of suppressing peoples striving to dispose independently of their wealth and their fate.

No matter how London justifies its actions, the fact remains that the mailed fist is being raised against a Latin American country whose conduct has displeased the colonialists. But the British Government should be well aware of the UN Charter's provision which requires its members "to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force."

The peoples of Latin America and, indeed, of the whole world have been much intimidated with the "Soviet threat", "the machinations of Moscow" and the "subversive activity of international communism." What has actually happened? Everyone can see that the threat to a Latin American country, the threat to international peace -- which is quite real, moreover -- stems not from the socialist countries but from one of the main NATO states. Here is a very significant detail. It turns out that the British landing on South Georgia was carried out according to a plan already used during bloc maneuvers.

In the last 17 years, the United Nations has adopted at least three decisions calling on Britain to make a declaration on decolonization with regard to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. London ignored them. But it only needed Argentina to hoist its flag in the islands for a storm of indignation and threats to erupt in the NATO countries' capitals. Life has shown the worth of Western assurances on supporting the people's sovereign aspirations. It encompassed for all to see those who, demagogically hiding behind talk of defending the peoples' right to self-determination, are in fact striving the preserve the prestige of colonialism, consolidate the supremacy of the multinationals and cover the whole world with a network of military bases.

The Western press has written much about U.S. secretary of State A. Haig's "shuttle diplomacy." They have tried to present it as "impartial mediation" and "honest brokerage." However, the carcass of imperialist bloc policy has shown through quite quickly from behind the facade of "impartiality."

Haig's mission failed because from the very outset it did not meet the demands of solving the key question of the decolonization of the islands. The pivot of the U.S. secretary of state's energetic efforts was to support Britain, one of the main U.S. NATO allies. While so doing, Washington is also pursuing its own military-strategic goals in the South Atlantic. Not without reason did the Argentine newspaper EL DIARIO POPULAR rate Haig's proposal on a tripartite administration of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands (by Britain, the United States and Argentina) as an attempt to carry out a "second Camp David" to secure their own interests.

We can now clearly see the situation in which a state allied to the United States finds itself if it does not follow Washington obediently in everything. How much talk has there been in the past about the "collective defense" of the American states! Now one of them is under actual military threat but the United States is in no hurry to take up its defense. Furthermore, at the OAS the American representative refused to support a decision adopted by the overwhelming majority of participants in the consultative conference of OAS members' foreign ministers. After all, it calls on Britain to rapidly cease armed actions, insists on a peaceful settlement of the conflict, recalls Argentina's sovereign rights to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and condemns the measures of economic and political coercion taken by the EEC countries and other states.

It was no coincidence that Haig's OAS speech, in the Washington POST's words, "met with deathly silence from the foreign ministers and ambassadors" of the Latin American countries. Events have shown that Washington only remembers the Monroe Doctrine, which warns European states against interference in the Western Hemisphere's affairs, and the inter-American assistance treaty when this meets the interests of U.S. imperialist policy and the interests of asserting U.S. supremacy in countries south of the Rio Grande.

In addition to the British armada, a policy of economic blackmail has been chosen as an instrument of pressure on Argentina. Clearly aping Washington's ways, the EEC countries, on Britain's insistence, have adopted a decision to boycott all Argentine goods. So, sanctions again! Attempts again to "punish" misbehavior, unilaterally cancel existing agreements and arbitrarily break trade and economic relations formed over years. The question is being asked: Who authorized the NATO and EEC countries to take these sanctions? It is well known that only one international organ -- the UN Security Council -- is entitled to do this. The measures undertaken by the EEC countries as a sign of solidarity with the British neocolonialists are a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and conflict with the interests of maintaining international economic order and normal business relations among the peoples.

Describing the latter-day supporters of cold war and of real and dangerous brinkmanship, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently said: "They would like to cast aside the legal and ethical norms of relations among states formed over the centuries and cancel out their independence and sovereignty. They are trying to recarve the political map of the world, declaring extensive regions of the planet on all continents to be zones of their 'vital interests.' They confer on themselves the 'right' to order some and to judge and 'punish' others. Openly and without embarassment, they proclaim and try to implement plans for the economic and political 'destabilization' of disagreeable governments and states. With unparalleled cynicism they rejoice at the difficulties which a particular people are experiencing. They try to replace normal contacts and international trade with 'sanctions' and blockade, and contacts and talks with constant threats to use armed force to the point of threatening to use nuclear weapons."

These words define more clearly than ever the face of imperialist policy; including that policy which is clearly taking shape against the backdrop of events in Latin America.

'Imperialist Solidarity'

LD041756 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- "The clash in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has become a fait accompli," IZVESTIYA writes today. "Responsibility for the emergence of another 'flashpoint', now in the southern Atlantic, is borne not only by London: It is shared by the imperialist camp as a whole as it has taken a definite stand, giving unqualified moral and material support to the Thatcher Cabinet and thus encouraging London to wage its 'punitive war'."

The newspaper points out that "the immediate imposition by West European countries of an embargo on the exports of weapons and military hardware to Argentina and a ban on Argentine imports to the EEC countries have become a demonstration of imperialist solidarity. The West, however, is not content with this and is making efforts to internationalize the conflict, which has originally emerged as a bilateral confrontation. It is symptomatic that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has become involved in the conflict on London's side."

IZVESTIYA believes that "the United States is by no means an 'honest broker' in the British-Argentine conflict." "The main thing is that this conflict is in fact a conflict between the United States and Argentina to the same if no larger extent as it is a British-Argentine conflict. In the situation taking shape around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands London not so much 'defends Britain's honour and sovereignty' as tries to secure Washington's long-term strategic interests."

"However hard the White House tries to disguise its claims to those islands," the article stresses, "it has laid them bare when State Secretary Haig suggested that the Argentine flag be hoisted over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands side by side with the British on the condition that the stars and stripes of the United States fly between them. But when it became clear that Buenos Aires would not accept the deal on Washington's and London's terms, the British naval armada, poised ready for action off the islands, was unleashed."

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON HAIG'S 'ANTI-SOVIET ATTACK'

PY050823 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82

[By Vyacheslav Rostovtsev]

[Text] It is a widespread belief that the Falkland/Malvinas Islands conflict is becoming increasingly dangerous. First of all, the British Conservative Government's desire to settle the dispute through military force is seriously risking peace and security in the Latin American region.

The above is precisely the view Latin American countries have of the reasons behind Great Britain's actions. Most of the countries represented at the OAS consultative meeting of foreign ministers voiced their support for Argentina and condemned the British Government's militaristic plans.

The position of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at that meeting was quite difficult. He knew the mood prevailing among his Latin American counterparts, that they did not approve of the pro-British position adopted by the Washington leadership.

It was not a coincidence that Haig's speech was followed by silence. Without elaborating on Haig's speech, I would like to point out one detail: He availed himself of a propagandistic -- if not provocative -- tactic. Haig claimed that the enemies of the West could profit from this conflict. As is known, top on Washington's list in this category is the Soviet Union. Haig then said that the conflict offered the Soviet Union a new possibility to profit from events in that area.

It is proper to ask why the U.S. secretary of state launched anti-Soviet speculations from an OAS forum. He may have had the following reasons to do so: first, to divert the attention of those attending the meeting from the real causes of the conflict and to attempt to sell them the idea that the British actions cannot be as dangerous as those in which Soviet selfish interests are involved, and secondly, to raise suspicions on the Soviet foreign policy, especially concerning the position adopted by the Soviet Union on the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

The Soviet Union has a clear-cut position on this issue: The dispute must not be solved through military actions but through negotiations. The Falkland/Malvinas Islands are subject to decolonization just as any other territory which is still considered a dependency.

Third, by launching an anti-Soviet attack Haig was trying to disguise the position adopted by the Washington leadership on the subject. It seems an understatement to say that the United States clearly maintains a pro-British position.

Britain's staunchest supporters contend that, in the name of Atlantic solidarity, effective help should be given to Great Britain against Argentina.

TASS ROUNDUP OF VIEWS ON FALKLANDS CRISIS

LD042228 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 May, TASS -- The Government of Argentina has reported in an official communique that the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, that was torpedoed by a British submarine on May 2, has sunk. Of its complement of 1,042, only 123 have so far been rescued. Stormy weather, ten-metre high waves and dense fog are hampering rescue work. The communique stresses that the piratic action was perpetrated by the British submarine 36 miles away from the 200-mile "zone of military operations" declared by London around the archipelago.

Argentina's Foreign Minister Costa Mendez sharply condemned Washington's pro-British stand. He said that the actions of the United States, which is giving every support, including military support, to the aggressor, "will encourage new colonial ventures" in the American Continent.

As reported by the newspaper LA PRENSA, the some one hundred British troops who managed to land on Saturday on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands were either captured or killed in fighting.

Reporting operations to repel Britain's armed aggression, the Argentine press notes the big losses suffered by both sides. The British have lost up to 11 Harrier fighter-bombers and 5 helicopters, and a frigate of the Royal Navy suffered considerable damage. Argentine fighters downed a Harrier at the moment of its landing on the Hermes as a result of which it crashed into another plane on the deck and then into the command superstructure of the ship. There was an explosion and a fire started on the aircraft carrier.

According to a report of the TELAM news agency, there were no hostilities on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands yesterday. As a result of the barbaric bombing by British aviation of civilian targets on the islands, TELAM reports, 17 local residents of British origin were killed and 11 injured.

Washington, 4 May, TASS -- A session of the U.S. National Security Council has been held at the White House. It was attended by President Ronald Reagan. According to observers, the council discussed chiefly Washington's aid to Britain in implementing its aggressive intentions with regard to Argentina.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stressed that the United States has very high stakes in the Anglo-Argentine conflict.

He directly linked the conflict in an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT with the interests of NATO and the West on the whole, and expressed the fear that confrontation between Britain and Argentina may transform into a classical conflict between north and south: colonialism and imperialism against self-determination and national independence.

Alexander Haig declared with frank cynicism that in his "mediation" in the Anglo-Argentine conflict the United States was Britain. [sentence as received] The United States, he said, maintains long-standing relations with Great Britain, and they include NATO commitments.

New York, 4 May, TASS -- A series of consultations between the U.N. secretary-general, the president of the U.N. Security Council and representatives of all the Security Council member-states has been held at the United Nations headquarters. Profound concern was expressed during the consultations in connection with the fact that the British Navy torpedoed and sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano.

Observers point out that the development of the events around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has revealed even more NATO's aggressive nature.

In connection with the Reagan administration's decision to ignore fully the resolution of the consultative conference of the foreign ministers of the countries-members of the Organisation of American States, which backed Argentina's position, observers stress that the United States invokes the OAS mechanism and the Inter-American mutual aid treaty only when this meets its imperialist policy and NATO interests.

Joint actions by the two leading NATO countries -- the United States and Britain -- against Argentina showed once again to the whole world the mendacity and hypocrisy of the assertions that the buildup of the large naval potential and the armed forces of the NATO member-states on the whole is necessary only for "neutralising" the so-called "Soviet military threat". The aggressive actions by the British Navy in the South Atlantic, as well as the blockade of Iran by the American and British fleets and numerous shows of American military might off the shores of Cuba, Nicaragua and Libya demonstrate that the NATO countries need the military might primarily for blackmail and pressure on developing countries in the Third World which follow in independent course, for strengthening and expanding the sphere of NATO's actions. it is no accident, the CBS television network points out, that the United States ultimately wants to ensure American presence on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands with a view to establishing its influence in the region.

Paris, 4 May, TASS -- A French telecaster points out: Americans claim that they do not interfere in the military actions. They keep silent on the fact, however, that the British fleet possesses -- which is one of the major causes of its superiority -- all information obtained by American radar, satellites and AWACS planes. Besides, the British fleet operations off the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is an integral part of NATO's Atlantic fleet and, therefore, has experience of participation in NATO exercises.

Ottawa, 4 May, TASS -- Canada, a member of the NATO military bloc, has allowed Britain to use the military communication system of the country's eastern coast to direct the operations of the British squadron in the region of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Officials in the Canadian Government stressed that Canada is ready to consider any British request for additional military aid.

COMMENTARIES VIEW AIMS OF BUSH VISIT TO PRC

'International Diary' Program

LD041114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 May 82

[From the "International Diary" program with Igor (Sorguchev) and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] The U.S. vice president, Bush, who is touring a number of Asian and Pacific Ocean basin countries, arrived in China today from New Zealand. As is known, Beijing was not on the original route for Bush's tour. His visit to China was included after the American vice president left on his foreign tour. This circumstance is connected with the wish of the United States and China to settle the friction in their bilateral relations that arose following the decision by Washington to sell military equipment to Taiwan. The Chinese leadership was forced to react to the demonstration of the U.S. two Chinas policy and made a fairly sharp protest. This is understandable since the PRC, which considers Taiwan to be a part of its territory, has always rejected such a policy. It looks as if Bush's urgent visit to Beijing is intended to quiet the disagreement over the sale of American weapons to the Kuomintang regime.

It is precisely to quiet down, to smooth over the contradictions and not to remove them, since the United States certainly does not intend to cut off its special relations with Taiwan. Also, it understands perfectly that Beijing has essentially reconciled itself to the policy of two Chinas and is only protesting for appearance's sake. The present Chinese leadership, with its platform of anti-Sovietism, attaches too much importance to strengthening links with American imperialism to deal seriously with the Taiwanese problem. It is indicative that in Bush's opinion this problem will not hinder the further development of American-Chinese cooperation. Let us add, for our own part, that this cooperation is based on joint counteraction to the peace-loving policy of the USSR and of the whole socialist community -- to the idea of peace and detente.

On Taiwan Issue

LD042136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush begins a visit to China today. The visit is being linked with the aggravation of American-Chinese relations over American military supplies to Taiwan. As is known, President Reagan earlier approved a plan to sell Taiwan weapons and spare parts worth $60 million. Stormy protests rang out from Beijing following this. But, after all, the Chinese leaders are reaping the fruits of their own policies. In 1978 none other than Deng Xiaoping himself postponed the solution of the Taiwan problem indefinitely for the sake of a compact with Washington. Beijing then reconciled itself to the idea of two Chinas, admitting that the United States had a special relationship with Taiwan. Therefore, the present show of indignation in Beijing is being linked with an exacerbation of the struggle within the Chinese leadership itself. Deng Xiaoping's opponents view the dispute over Taiwan as an opportunity to undermine the position of the leader of the pragmatists' grouping, who is considered to be the initiator of the policy of rapprochement with American imperialism. As regards the current visit by U.S. Vice President Bush to China, no concrete results are expected from it. As a REUTER cable notes, Bush's purpose is simply to create an atmosphere for a calmer dialogue between Beijing and Washington on Taiwan.

MUSIN DISPUTES PRC CHARGE ON SOVIET OBSTRUCTION

OW041249 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 4 May 82

[Musin: "Shameless Objective" -- 18th of series entitled "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] According to the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC, adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, it seems the Soviet Union created difficulties for China's economic construction from the late fifties to early sixties. Such was the allegation during the 1960's, when Chinese leaders asserted that her difficulties from 1959 to 1961 resulted from the withdrawal of Soviet experts and the unilateral termination of all agreements and contracts with China by the Soviet Union. Now this allegation has been dished out again.

Let us first look at the question of Soviet experts. Back in those years when the Maoist Great Leap Forward was in full swing, China had already begun to disregard Soviet experts' suggestions. Factories began to refuse to structly observe technical standards and spare parts requirements. Subsequently, technological rules and regulations were removed once and for all from the workshops. This had an adverse impact on labor discipline and enterprise management. Serious accidents and fatalities were frequently reported because Soviet experts' suggestions went unheeded and Soviet technical requirements were willfully violated. Accidents at the (Xinanjiang) and (Sifujiang) hydroelectric power stations were cases in point.

Soviet experts were resolutely opposed to these new measures, which created confusion in production. They suggested that leaders of industrial enterprises not willfully violate the established technological procedures in production, which had been tested in practice, not abandon their demand for production quality. However, the Chinese side turned a deaf ear to the well-founded suggestions of Soviet experts. Furthermore, starting in the spring of 1960 China began to ideologically negate Soviet experts and instigate them to oppose the policies of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. This naturally annoyed all Soviet people working in China. The Soviet side repeatedly learned of this intolerable practice and called for creating normal conditions for Soviet experts to work in. However, China went ahead with what it had been doing. Under these circumstances, the Soviet Government deemed it necessary to withdraw Soviet experts. Later the Soviet Government offered to send these experts back to China if they were provided favorable work conditions. But the Chinese leaders chose to disrupt cooperation with the Soviet Union and took no heed of this offer. Chinese propaganda claimed that the withdrawal of Soviet experts impaired the fulfillment of the economic plans. This was a lie that is untenable because no Soviet experts were working in those sectors that did not fulfill the national economic plans or because there were very few Soviet experts working in some of these sectors, so they could not play a decisive role in the fulfillment of plans. Among these sectors were agriculture, coal, petroleum and light industries and the transport service.

In reality, the bankruptcy of these plans was the result of the policy of the Great Leap Forward imposed by Mao Zedong. This policy thoroughly disintegrated China's economy. Industrial and agriculture production declined abruptly and the shortages of food and manufactured goods for the people were unprecedented. These were the result of the bankruptcy of the Great Leap Forward. Consequently China was hit by famine 3 years running and some 20 million people starved to death.

As you can see, it is in vain for the present Chinese leaders to attribute China's difficulties from 1959 to 1961 to the withdrawal of Soviet experts.

PRAVDA EXTOLS COOPERATION BENEFITS TO DRA

PM040915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 4

[N. Yakubov article: "USSR-Afghanistan: Fruits of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] On 27 April Afghanistan marks the fourth anniversary of the antifeudal national democratic revolution which opened the road to social progress and national renewal. In a comparatively short period, the country, under the PDPA's leadership, has done important work on strengthening revolutionary power and consolidating and developing the working masses' socioeconomic gains. In building the new life Revolutionary Afghanistan relies on the Soviet Union's comprehensive support.

On the economic map of Afghanistan today you can see dozens of industrial, energy, transport, agricultural and other projects built in cooperation with the Soviet Union. This cooperation has long been a good tradition. It has its own history, whose foundation was laid by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At its origins was V.I. Lenin, who attached exceptionally great significance to establishing and developing comprehensive equitable relations with our southern neighbors and primarily with Afghanistan. G.V. Chicherin wrote in his memoirs: "There is no need to mention that tremendous interest with which Vladimir Ilich regarded every move of our eastern policy. I remember his long meeting with the first Afghan extraordinary mission." The basis of good-neighborly Soviet-Afghan relations was laid with V.I. Lenin's direct participation.

From the first years of the establishment of an independent Afghanistan, the Soviet Government granted unhindered and duty-free transit across Soviet territory for Afghan freight, gave financial assistance and sent equipment and technical experts to assist in building the Kushka-Herat-Qandahar-Kabul telegraph link. Earlier still, a radio station was set up in Kabul as a gift from the RSFSR Government.

Since the April Revolution contacts between our countries have acquired new content and were raised to an even higher level when they were embodied in the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation.

All the projects built with the USSR's economic and technical assistance in Afghanistan have been the latter's property entirely since the very beginning. In giving economic and technical assistance, the Soviet Union is helping to strengthen the Afghan national economy and its independence against foreign monopolies. This is why the bulk of Soviet technical assistance is channeled into productive economic sectors.

The latter develops in accordance with our states' urgent needs and fundamental interests and by resolving priority national economic tasks.

It is well known that Afghanistan is an agrarian country with poorly developed industry, where agriculture provides the bulk of the national income. It is natural that cooperation in this sphere should be of great significance. The fruits of it are the Jalalabad irrigation complex in Nangarhar Province and the (Sarda) dam irrigation system in Ghazni Province. These installations make it possible to irrigate and put into circulation over 40,000 hectares of new land.

For many years the Soviet Union has been helping Afghanistan combat agricultural pests and various livestock diseases and to organize a veterinary service. Soviet organizations have begun to provide assistance in establishing seven machine and tractor stations.

Special note should be made of the significance to Afghanistan of the USSR's help in prospecting for and developing natural resources. Joint work by Soviet and Afghan geologists in this sphere has produced very favorable results: natural gas, oil and many solid mineral deposists have been discovered.

The Soviet Union is providing great help in establishing an Afghan national industry. The Mazar-e-Sharif nitrogenous fertilizer plant, built with the USSR's assistance, is the country's major industrial enterprise. It supplies agriculture with high quality fertilizers.

The joint labor of Soviet and Afghan experts has built the Jangalak vehicle repair plant, a house-building combine and two bakeries in Kabul, gasfields in Shibarghan and Khoga Gugardak and other enterprises. Power stations built with the USSR's assistance comprise over 55 percent of the country's energy capacities. In the total volume of state sector industrial production, over 70 percent of output comes from enterprises built with the Soviet Union's participation.

It is difficult to overestimate the USSR's assistance to the solution of Afghanistan's transport problems. The country has virtually no railroads. Of the 2,600 km of asphalted roads, over 1,600 km were built with the assistance of Soviet organizations. The vitally important task of uniting the south and north of the country, divided by the Hindukush Range, has been resolved. A mountain pass has been intersected by a tunnel at a height of over 3,000 meters and a first-class mountain highway has been built to link the country's capital with the port of Shir Khan and the towns of Mazar-e-Sharif and Shibarghan in the north. Another main route, the 675-km Kushka-Herat-Qandahar route, is of tremendous significance for economic ties between the country's northwest and southern regions. Kabul's modern international airport and the ports of Shir Khan and Khayratan on the Amu Darya River which were built with Soviet assistance and handle the bulk of passengers and freight are working very efficiently.

Favorable new opportunities for further developing cooperation have opened up as a result of the April Revolution and the formation of the DRA in 1978. "Since the national democratic revolution's victory in Afghanistan, especially in its second stage," L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "traditional friendly relations between our countries have become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and comprehensive cooperation."

In the postrevolution period the joint labor of Afghan and Soviet experts has already built and commissioned the Jarkuduk gasfield with a complex of sulfur purification installations, the Khayratan oil base and a printing press and a bakery in Kabul. At the end of February 1982 the Lotos space communications station, which ensures reception and transmission of color and monochrome television programs, radio programs and telephone communication, was ceremonially commissioned.

The joint construction currently being completed of a rail and road bridge across the Amu Darya border river is of great significance for developing economic ties between our friendly countries.

For the future, a mining and enrichment combine based on the major ("Aynak") copper ore deposits to the southeast of Kabul is planned, as well as a number of new power, textile and food enterprises and health projects.

Approximately 70,000 skilled workers have been trained during the years of Soviet-Afghan cooperation. The Kabul Polytechnical Institute and automotive engineering, mining and petroleum technical colleges have been built with the USSR's assistance. Each year the Soviet Union provides Afghanistan with a considerable number of grants for training young Afghan men and women in Soviet VUZes. A literate younger generation of builders of the new Afghanistan is growing up.

Economic and technical cooperation is promoting the further development of Soviet-Afghan trade. In the period since the April Revolution alone, trade between our countries has more than tripled. In payment for the equipment, machinery, materials and technical services, the DRA supplies the USSR with gas, carbamide, citrus fruits and olives, as well as wool, cotton, raisins, carpet goods and so forth.

Seeing the great significance to the DRA of ties with the Soviet Union, the Afghan revolution's enemies are doing their utmost to create difficulties for its development. Counterrevolutionary gangs have more than once destroyed citrus crops and stolen livestock from units of the Jalalabad complex. They have blown up a gas pipeline which supplies the Mazar-e-Sharif nitrogenous fertilizer plant with raw materials. They have set fire to machinery and Niva combine harvesters supplied to the machine and tractor station, attacked other civilian installations and have attempted to cut communications. Afghanistan's enemies are in a rage, preparing more and more new provocations. But they cannot prevent the development of the friendship and cooperation between our peoples or stop the Afghan revolution's onward march.

PRAVDA ON BUSH VISITS TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

LD050832 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- "Special attention in Canberra and Wellington was paid to the ANZUS countries', in the first place Australia's cooperation with the armed forces of Japan, as well as a number of ASEAN countries, with a view to integrating them into the orbit of the United States' military alliances," Vladimir Bolshakov writes in PRAVDA commenting on the results of U.S. Vice-President George Bush's visits to Australia and New Zealand within the framework of his Pacific tour.

George Bush declared in Wellington that the United States categorically rejected the idea of an nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, reiterating Washington's resolve to continue sending its aircraft and warships armed with nuclear weapons to that part of the world.

The United States has for more than a year now used a number of bases in Australian territory for ensuring combat air patrolling by B-52 strategic bombers, the commentary says. According to Australian Premier Malcolm Fraser's own admission, U.S. submarines call at the Sterling Naval Base in Cockburn Sound nearly every month to hold joint manoeuvres with the Australian Navy. This means that two elements of the U.S. nuclear-missile "triad" -- B-52 bombers and submarines with nuclear weapons aboard -- are present in Australia almost all of the time. On top of this, the United States has there a network of secret bases, providing long-range communication links for strategic submarines and bombers via satellites.

"U.S. strategy in the Pacific assigns the countries, involved in Washington's military preprations, the same role of the hostages of U.S. nuclear policy, which the Pentagon is going to assign to West European countries, where it is pressing for the deployment of its new nuclear missiles," PRAVDA concludes.

OFFICIAL VIEWS SRV WORKERS' SITUATION IN USSR

LD042018 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Apr, TASS -- "The results of the first year of training and work of young Vietnamese at Soviet enterprises showed that the new form of cooperation in the sphere of training skilled cadres for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is effective and promising." This was said here by Leonid Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Affairs, in an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese governmental agreement on sending Vietnamese citizens for training and work at enterprises and in organizations of the USSR.

Leonid Kostin said that training of skilled cadres is of particular importance for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam now that the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam took the course of the speed up development of the key branches of the national economy. "It is precisely in accordance with the wishes of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that Vietnamese citizens are mainly sent for training and work at enterprises of machine building, the chemical and textile industries, at projects of irrigation and land reclamation," he said. "They are to acquire the highest possible skills on some 100 main trades in respective branches -- those of machine-operator, adjuster, weaver, etc."

"The agreed upon term of training and work, up to five years, is subdivided into the stages: The three-month crash program of the Russian language studies, up to nine months for theoretical training and learning in practice the skills in the chosen trade and four years of working at an enterprise."

"It should be stressed," Leonid Kostin said, "that all the provisions of the labour legislation, the same tariff rates, including bonuses, that are applied to Soviet citizens, are applied also to Vietnamese workers in the USSR. But Vietnamese workers have also additional privileges. As distinct from Soviet citizens employed as apprentices, young people from Vietnam are getting from the very start the wages that are equal to the 100 per cent tariff rate of the top category. Just as Soviet citizens, Vietnamese workers have the right to annual paid leave, but another 15 days are added to the leave for the purpose improving the theoretical knowledge. After working in the USSR for three years, a Vietnamese citizen can spend the leave at home with the Soviet side bearing a considerable part of travel expenses. In addition to days-off and holidays existing in the USSR, the Vietnamese working at Soviet enterprises have two more holidays -- the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the lunar new year. Not being members of Soviet trade unions they, nevertheless, are given vouchers to rest homes and sanatoria at a discount rate and are given free medical care and state social insurance benefits just as Soviet citizens."

Peculiarities of the Vietnamese cuisine were not overlooked. Taking into consideration Vietnamese climate, young people from Vietnam are sent mainly to southern districts of the European part of the USSR. The necessary living conditions and facilities for rest have been created for Vietnamese workers. They are accommodated in well-appointed hostels with every convenience. They have at their disposal libraries, lounges, cinema halls, sports grounds.

"The overwhelming majority in the 7,000 Vietnamese citizens who arrived in the past year successfully learned or are learning their trade, working in mixed teams shoulder-to-shoulder with Soviet workers", Leonid Kostin said. "Some of them started learning related trades. Such cases are quite often, for example at textile enterprises of the Krasnodar Territory and the Donetsk Region where Vietnamese girls, working as weavers show considerable skills. It should be noted that their earnings reached or surpassed the average index for the branch. We expect that the bulk of Vietnamese workers will acquire by the end of their term the top workers' categories -- the fifth and the sixth categories."

Leonid Kostin said that Vietnamese citizens at their discretion can remit part of their earnings for their families at home.

"Guided by the spirit of internationalism, the USSR helps fraternal Vietnam to train skilled cadres needed for the successful construction of socialism in that country," Leonid Kostin said in conclusion.

WORKERS SAID USED TO REPAY SRV DEBTS TO USSR

AU050904 Vienna KURIER in German 3 May 82 p 3

[Andrea Hodoschek report: "Now the Vietnamese Have To Work Off Loans Running Into the Billions in the East Bloc -- That Is How the Kremlin Collects Its Debts"]

[Text] The Kremlin rulers show resourcefulness in collecting overdue debts from Hanoi. Vietnamese, who are brought by the thousands to the workers' paradise on the Volga, have to turn in part of their wages. Vietnam's huge debts will thus be reduced.

Unusual things have been happening behind the Ural Mountains, unnoticed by the world public. Thousands of Vietnamese workers must work to pay off their country's debts to the Kremlin, which are running into the billions, in Siberia's gigantic industrial plants.

In the past there were only rumors about this, which were passed on surreptitiously among Western diplomats and exiled Vietnamese. In order to get repayment of loans in the amount of $2-3 billion, the Kremlin rulers make use of labor. Vietnamese were brought to the USSR by the thousands and were used in the heavy and light industry to pay off the debts.

The idea is simple: The Asian workers are allowed to keep part of their wages. The remainder is paid into Hanoi's debt account in Moscow.

The streams of workers from Vietnam will continue uninterruptedly in the next 4 years -- until the end of the current 5-year plan. Over half a million workers from Ho Chi Minh's country are to be brought into the East bloc -- to desolate Siberia, to the industrial regions south of Moscow, to the GDR and to Bulgaria.

Several thousand Vietnamese have already been living in the East for several years: Students who are getting political and technical development aid at the communist universities. But work assignments such as these are unprecedented.

"It is true that several thousand workers from my country have been sent to the USSR -- but for the purpose of getting practical vocational training." What SRV Minister of Labor Dao Thien Thi means by that he does not specify, however. "The Vietnamese workers are being employed in accordance with the communist system," the labor minister says, "and they enjoy the same rights as their Soviet colleagues who are doing the same type of work," both regarding wages and social benefits.

Half a Million Vietnamese Are Coming

The number of jobs [in the USSR] will be substantially increased in the course of this year. Hanoi's top labor chief remains silent regarding the exact number of Vietnamese involved and about the extent of their wage deductions, and refers in this context to an agreement between his country and the Soviet Union.

One month ago the rumors were touched off by a treaty between the Kremlin and Hanoi: At that time an appeal was issued for Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

Experts in Moscow and Sofia Confirm

KURIER has succeeded in finding in Moscow an expert who confirms what has only been rumored to date -- that debts are being paid off through the labor of Vietnamese workers: "Such operations have been planned for quite some time. But do not ask me how many of these workers are in the country and how much of their wages they have to turn in. Anyone asking questions about that is certain to run into difficulties or to encounter an icy smile."

Another expert who has been in Sofia for years also informs KURIER about the fate of the Vietnamese: "That is fully true, but unfortunately I cannot give you any exact figures, because these figures are guarded like a state secret."

For Hanoi, the export of workers presumably will be the only way to reduce its enormous debts to the East bloc. The Soviet and Bulgarian investments in Vietnam rapidly increased in the period 1975-79, and at present they are at least six times greater than imports from Hanoi. It was primarily the textile and canned food industries, as well as the steel industry, that were developed with Soviet funds. The foreign trade statistics give no information about Soviet arms shipments....

BRZEZINSKI'S ROLE IN POLISH EVENTS DENOUNCED

LD030328 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 3 May 82

["At an Acute Angle" program]

[Text] When we read the Western press on the situation in Poland we feel almost physically the irritation and hatred which literally emanate from the papers' columns. Poland has been lost -- this cry of despair has headed columns for over 4 months, unmasking the foreign advocates of Solidarity. This is testified to by the numerous interviews and the so-called opinion polls in which writers, by no means deserving the epithet of honest and with the stubbornness worthy of a better cause, serve the readers the same conclusion: Poland has been lost!

Lost, but by whom? asks the author of the commentary. By those who had already been rubbing their hands counting on bloody events which, as testified in documents -- the counterrevolutionaries of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] were preparing in cold blood with the most active help of their foreign inspirers. The bourgeois Western press still cannot get over the introduction of martial law in Poland. Moreover, as is the habit of the so-called free press, events and facts are twisted and falsified beyond measure. Through all these lies the main idea is pursued: The introduction of martial law in Poland had no reason whatever and was truly a bolt from the blue. But not a word is said about the fact that the Solidarity leaders for many months had been expressing in an unveiled manner their claim to govern, and after the Radom rally entered on an open course of seizing power. The bourgeois press in the West does not say a word about the fact that the KSS-KOR experts on psychological warfare had long been preparing a special instruction in the event martial law was introduced. They knew where they were pushing Poland and were preparing a confrontation according to all the principles of war which they had imposed on Polish Communists and all healthy forces in society.

Poland has been lost -- the cry goes out here and there in the Western world. And, as everything shows, some public figures cannot accept it. For instance, such a specialist in playing the Polish card as the well-known Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski. The notorious Zbig dreams first of all about mass disturbances in Poland, for which he practically calls, and secondly about the West's reaction which, as a true wolf in the forests of international affairs, he foresees.

It is worth recalling here a few facts from the near past, we think. It is known that after the introduction of martial law in Poland some Polish citizens found themselves abroad. Among them was graduate engineer Tadeusz Wilanowski, who had been in Switzerland on a scientific assignment. In talks with foreign journalists which found their way into the papers, he declared with bitterness: My eyes have now been opened on many things. The most frightful thing I realized here is the fact that it was intended to push Poland into the abyss of civil war. One of the main scriptwriters of the envisaged bloody tragedy was Zbigniew Brzezinski.

As Tadeuz Wilanowski went on to say, he had been worked on for a long time by a certain Aleksander Luczak who presented himself as chairman of the association of Polish organizations in Switzerland. Among other things, Luczak said: Zbig has had a plan prepared for a long time. Even when he was Carter's assistant for national security, as an expert on the Polish character and a man of influence, he presented this scenario: In supporting the KSS-KOR we should enable them to take over power in Poland. Should this fail, a civil war would have to be provoked and the socialist friends of Poland should be accused of interference.

For Zbig -- we now quote Wilanowski -- this was a kind of lottery in which every ticket wins: Either Poland is wrenched from the socialist camp, or detente is buried. For Poles this could only mean national catastrophe. Zbig could not care less about us; he had feathered his nest. And what becomes of Poland is for him and many other people in America -- the worse, the better.

Various emigre organizations and Western special services with the help of lying propaganda and pressure are now trying to keep abroad the greatest possible number of Polish citizens. New associations are now being founded. For instance, in Switzerland a special action solidarity group has been formed with the task of coordinating the work of its people in such countries as Belgium, the FRG, France, Holland, Norway, Austria, Sweden, the United States and Canada.

Western propaganda centers have recently had recourse to new tactics, striving to persuade public opinion that a well-organized underground resistance is allegedly active in Poland. As well as vituperative radio broadcasts, various hostile statements by former activists, including traitors of the sort of Spasowski and Rurarz, are widely disseminated. In some countries of Western Europe appeals and leaflets have begun to appear, signed by a mythical General Bier, so-called commander of the Polish underground army. We can disappoint Brzezinski and other gentlemen working on the script for bloody events in Poland. ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: There has been and will be no Bier in Poland, and adds: Several more such lies fabricated by the emigree anti-Polish organizations with the help with Western special services can lead to a situation in which the authors of these actions, which have met with failure, will have to look for other work -- work, the author of the commentary adds, such as blowing up balloons with provocative ramblings, or as night watchmen at the gates of free Europe.

RFE SUBVERSION IN POLAND INCLUDES ILLEGAL RADIO

LD042206 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Viktor Ikov commentary]

[Text] In the choir of anti-Polish psychological war unleashed over the waves by the NATO ideological subversion staffs, one of the main roles is played by Radio Free Europe. This year the number of its employees has surpassed 1,600, and the present daily output of Polish broadcasts has reached 20 hours.

Voice of America tells the whole world about America, while Radio Free Europe informs its listeners in socialist countries about the life in socialist countries. This statement is made in the bulletin of the so-called Council for International Radiophonics. This would seem quite innocent, but it is only an excerpt from an advertising text. The true mission of Radio Free Europe was characterized by James Brown, a chief of the radio center, who has another job -- that of CIA staff worker. "It is necessary," he stated, "to fan rebellious attitudes in various layers of society in the five socialist countries to which we are beaming our broadcasts. However, at times of greatest tension, when a situation really threatens to provide bloodshed, the sharp character of the broadcasts should be toned down so as not to lose the alibi." Clear enough; a true frankness in the spirit of a professional criminal for whom the most important thing is to cover his tracks in time. It must be said that this instruction by the employers is exactly put into practice by the Polish desk of Radio Free Europe. Suffice it to look at the broadcasts to Poland from the times of various periods of greatest tension -- of which there were many in the 16 months between August 1980 and December 1981 -- to become thoroughly convinced of it.

Let us take for example the days when the problems connected with the registration of the Solidarity trade union. the private Farmers Solidarity, or the Independent Union of Students were being solved. Radio Free Europe was choking with emotion and goading certain social circles to the most adventurous moves as a sign of support for the aforementioned organizations, sometimes bringing the atmosphere to boiling point. Then, fearing eventual post factum accusations of overt incitement to antigovernment actions, the authors of the broadcasts suddenly changed their style, stressing their exaggerated common sense and neutral attitude. To tell the truth, this happened most often when the decisions concerning the aforementioned problems were clearly going the way of the opposition.

Among the discussions at the microphone on the subject of the future of Poland, beloved by the Radio Free Europe editors, the following trends have come to the fore lately: Listeners are encouraged to pressure the authorities from below to ease martial law; along with criticism of the party and state leadership and the army, (?repeating) the words of dissidents of all hues, support is expressed for the so-called independent Polish centers -- that is, the remnants of underground antisocialist forces.

At the same time Radio Free Europe broadcasts increasingly contain attacks against confirmed proponents of strengthening the socialist system in Poland.

The fact that Radio Free Europe has by no means laid down its poisonous weapons since 13 December is proved clearly by a fragment of an instruction for internal use. We quote: The failure of the enthusiasts who are called Solidarity extremists by the Warsaw regime should be thoroughly analyzed, the Munich radio subversives insist. They harbored hopes that they would be able to wrench power from the communists' hands, but this proved impossible. They committed a big mistake, they should have fought not so much for power as such, but for its internal transformation. Had it become possible to stabilize in Poland a liberal system of government, this in itself would have been a great success.

As can be seen from this, in internal instructions the language is different and the ideas are formed much more precisely than in radio productions aimed at a mass audience. In the latter, things are put on their heads, trying to prove that Solidarity bosses did not at all aim at seizing power, but only strove to bring it closer to the people.

Gross provocations and subversive moves are the most characheristic methods of Radio Free Europe. Recent proof of this state of affairs was the inspiration and support for the idea of air balloons launched from Danish territory, packed with all sorts of nonsense procured at the Munich radio center. According to the press, those involved in the latest CIA provocation included young ne'er-do-wells from among Solidarity activists who had fled the country. They developed their activities in the service of Radio Free Europe for some time and then were sent to Denmark to work on sending balloons to Poland. They were paid 50 cents in cash for each inflated balloon. In the words of one of the balloon-blowers, the money was paid by some gentlemen who spoke with a pronounced American accent.

The facts also prove that Radio Free Europe instigators have taken a direct part in the recent provocation with the use of an illegal transmitter in Solidarity's name. After all, it was not for nothing that the Munich radio, in the voice of its own announcers, repeated the text of that antistate broadcast so quickly afterwards.

In implementing the guidelines of its CIA bosses, Radio Free Europe is litterally jumping out of its skin, striving to torpedo the process of normalization of life in Poland.

OGONEK REVIEWS TV FILM ON POLAND'S DIFFICULTIES

LD042334 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] We have already told our listeners that Soviet television screened a documentary film entitled "The Difficult Days of Poland." The popular Moscow weekly OGONEK published a review of that film. The author of the review writes:

The television film about present-day Poland arouses constant interest from the first sequence. Scenes from last December pass before our eyes. In the snow-covered Warsaw streets Varsovians hand flowers to young soldiers of the Polish Army and treat them to hot coffee from vacuum flasks. These are the same soldiers with whom counterrevolutionaries tried to reckon in their calculations, the same soldiers who remained loyal to their oaths that they would defend their motherland in times of danger. The film informs the viewer of the seriousness of that danger, of the abyss into which the forces of reaction directed by NATO staffs and intelligence services of that bloc tried to push the country.

The viewers can see with their own eyes how very necessary were the energetic steps taken by the authorities to thwart the aims of counterrevolution by introducing martial law.

How was it possible that Solidarity leaders managed to mislead so many honest Poles? The film touches on that subject, too. We see scenes from the daily life of the country enmeshed in strike anarchy; lines in front of the stores and speculators prospering in the open markets; the empty shelves in a dairy. The more strikes, the less products, and thus the more dissatisfied people, Solidarity extremists reckoned, pushing people into strikes by deceit, blackmail and threats.

The film also shows the people who courageously unmasked demagogues, the people who defended the socialist gains of the nation. The author of the film, political commentator of Moscow television Vladimir Dunayev, talks with Jerzy Romanik and Albin Siwak. Rabble-rousers calling for strikes in mines intended to leave Poland without heat and light. The country breathed with difficulty with only one lung. But in those difficult, dramatic days, Solidarity leaders thought least of all about the fate of millions of their compatriots. Having fixed for themselves simply fantastic salaries -- up to Z40,000 -- shamelessly they also appropriated huge sums flowing into Poland from its friends across the ocean. Ever more brazenly and openly their calls were sounded to do away with communists.

In film sequences Lech Walesa, Solidarity leader, calls out: The fight for the change of power must be won at all costs.

Those people strained for power; they gathered in Gdansk for their consecutive rally to fix D-day: the day of the start of counterrevolutionary coup.

OGONEK's critic continues: On 13 December an end was put to that rally -- the authorities introduced martial law, and Poland with its own forces resumed control over the course of events.

How does the country live today? Life and work have become calmer. However, this is not the finale awaited across the ocean by the directors [rezyserowie] of the events in Poland, and before the new year the United States introduced an economic boycott of disobedient Poland. On the waves of Free Europe legends were spread, ever more horrible, about Solidarity leaders kept in prisons who can see neither relatives nor the outside world. The film "The Difficult Days of Poland" unmasks these legends: Here is the Silesia pension-hotel in which interned Solidarity activists are now housed. Here they are, safe and sound, promenading on the balcony, and a group of women entering the hotel before our eyes are the very relatives allegedly not allowed inside the prison.

Then the critic writes: Today Poland also lives through difficult days. But gradually the work of enterprises is becoming normalized, and supplies to the population are improving. The enemy has lost and was unmasked, but the difficulty of the present situation lies in the fact that the deceived and scared people must be convinced that today one must work better than yesterday.

People set to work. Here, Polish coal -- so very badly needed by the country -- is transported from Silesia to Gdansk. Reporters walk through the Gdansk shipyard where in August 1980 sirens were calling out to strike. How does the shipyard live today? What do the workers think about the country's future? The questions put by the author of the film are answered both by those who came to the shipyard 30 years ago and those who only quite recently began their first jobs here. One young worker said: I am looking into Poland's future with optimism. I believe in it. I have a 10-month-old daughter and more and more I think that our main duty is to preserve peace in the world.

For the happiness of that young father, in the name of happiness of all Poles, 100,000 Soviet soldiers laid down their lives, liberating the land from the Hitlerite occupiers. In the film's finale we see the tombs of the heroes who are still wept over in their motherland.

For us, the inhabitants of the land of the soviets, the critic writes, internationalism is not an abstract idea. It is the tombs of our compatriots on the Polish soil, the carloads of wheat sent to a Poland destroyed by war. It is also the giant of the foundry industry, the Nowa Huta, the combine designed and built jointly by Poles and Soviet specialists. This is why the words of Leonid Brezhnev spoken at the 26th CPSU Congress had such weight and force of conviction: Polish Communists, the Polish worker's class, the working masses of that country, can fully rely on their friends and allies. We will not leave socialist Poland, fraternal Poland, in the lurch.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN ARCHITECTS IN UZBEK SSR -- A group of Bulgarian architects has arrived in the Uzbek SSR. The objective of their visit is to study the architectural aspects of Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Apr 82 GF]

YUGOSLAV CONSTRUCTION DEAL -- Moscow, 29 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia signed a major contract in Moscow today, under which Yugoslav construction workers will build a big leather factory in Rasskazovo, central Russia. The 84-million-dollar contract was signed during the 20th meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which ended here today. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 29 Apr 82 LD]

SCHMIDT CRITICIZED FOR REMARKS TO TIME MAGAZINE

DW041937 Moscow in German to Germany 1612 GMT 3 May 82

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "Bonn Deadlock"]

[Text] Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Though hardly a few days have passed since the SPD Congress in Munich -- the SPD congress, where leading politicians made so much fuss over slogans, such as peace and policy, the securing of peace and detente policy -- it is known, quite officially, by the SPD and the Federal chancellor's Bundestag faction that since last week Bonn has begun to revert to a policy of strength.

Chancellor Schmidt supported a policy of strength in an interview with the American TIME magazine. As the interview reveals, the enticement of such a policy of strength has come fully alive in Bonn once again after U.S. President Ronald Reagan formulated -- as the chancellor put it -- a position of potential strength. From this position -- the chancellor mused -- we can hold successful negotiations with the Russians. Thus it is obvious that the standard-bearers of Bonn's policy are ready to tie themselves -- politically and militarily -- to the yoke of the U.S. atomic and missile policy. Will this serve the people on the Rhine and the Federal Republic's national interests?

Thus, what the chancellor has in mind is the West's negotiations with the Soviet Union from a position of potential strength instead of equality as it has been the case hitherto. U.S. atomic and missile policy is intended to prepare for the strong fist -- also within NATO and on the soil of the Federal Republic -- with which one wants to urge the Soviet Union some day -- as it is said in Washington and Bonn -- to a negotiating table where the Soviet Union will be told that it will have to change everything in its policy. Thus, what one seeks to do is to extort unilateral political and military-political concessions from the Soviet Union, a dangerous concept. Apart from the U.S. President now, it is also supported by FRG Chancellor Schmidt, because what matters here is nothing but handling things by hook or by crook.

He who reverts to the so-called policy of strength, and he who pays tribute to a strong fist in international policy and in interstate relations now as before sticks to the old rubbish -- if I may say so. In their anti-Sovietism, which in the last analysis is directed against disarmament, they talk and talk, in Washington and Bonn, about the aggressiveness of the Russians, their conventional superiority and they say that the preserving of peace was due only to NATO.

These dogmas were pronounced once again and emphasized by Chancellor Schmidt in his interview with TIME, the U.S. news magazine. Thus, for instance, his eyes discovered a huge concentration of combat-ready Soviet tanks not far from Hamburg. This is an example of how fear of the Russians is systematically cultivated in Bonn. If one were to unthink the artificially cultivated fear of the Russians, then the ground would be cut from under the feet of Bonn's entire military policy. But this is what Bonn for the time being seeks to prevent by all menas, because Bonn's policy would have to admit that fear of a major Soviet offensive was and is nonsense and that this nonsense has cost the Federal Republic already astronomical sums.

The Federal Republic of Germany has nothing to hope but everything to fear from U.S. atomic and missile strategy. Military force spoon-fed by the United States cannot spell the solution of problems but only self-destruction. Noisy talk about a policy of strength and about negotiations held from a position of potential strength has become meaningless. Bonn, too, should be aware of the consequences.

ILICHEV MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN MINISTER IN LUSAKA

LD050040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs of Zambia, (Masuka), has received Comrade Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, who is heading a Soviet delegation now visiting Lusaka. The two men exchanged opinions on a number of international issues, including the situation in southern Africa. Our country, the Zambian minister said, highly values the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its efforts aimed at consolidating peace.

ILICHEV TALKS WITH DOS SANTOS IN LUANDA

LD271154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party of Labor and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received Comrade Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of a Soviet delegation at present in Luanda, who delivered a message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Dos Santos expressed his good wishes and cordial gratitude for the message, to be conveyed to Leonid Ilich.

During a conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on several topical international problems and in particular on the situation in southern Africa. There was also discussion on certain questions concerning Soviet-Angolan relations.

UNREST IN N. SOMALIA, REFUGEE SITUATION REPORTED

EA302132 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] According to news agency reports last week the Somali Armed Forces crushed antigovernment demonstrations staged by the inhabitants of the northern areas. One person was killed, 10 were wounded and at least 100 were arrested.

At the beginning of the year revolution broke out in Hargeisa, in which a number of soldiers had links with groups opposed to Siad Barre's regime and wanted to revert to the former nonaligned policy. According to the [name indistinct] news agency report, about 100,000 refugees have returned to Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Government has prepared a program for the resettlement and welfare of the people returning from abroad.

According to eyewitnesses, no more than 450,000 refugees remain in Somalia. However, the Somali Government states that there are 1.3 million people in Somali refugee camps. Religious sources say that by making such a claim the Somali Government hopes to receive more aid from the United Nations and other international organizations.

INCREASED U.S., BRITISH INTEREST IN RSA NOTED

LD030700 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 May, TASS -- The consolidation of Washington's and London's militarist ties with Pretoria are not a new phenomenon, Valeriy Volkov writes in PRAVDA. He comments on the results of talks by high-ranking delegations of the USA and London in the Republic of South Africa. As news agencies report, questions of a speeded-up expansion of ties in the military field and of exchange of intelligence data were the main topic at the negotiations. Problems connected with regular calls by ships of the U.S. and British navies at ports of the Republic of South Africa were discussed as well.

Washington's and London's emissaries during the talks with their racist partners, the author points out, did not conceal that their increased interest in the Republic of South Africa is connected with the complication of the situation brought about in the South Atlantic by the crisis over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. "While the Pentagon is interested in the use of South African bases for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces, the British Defense Ministry intends to join the naval bases of the Republic of South Africa up as a reliable 'rear' for the restoration of its colonial positions in the South Atlantic."

One of the main causes why Washington and London strategists so actively make overtures to the leaders of the apartheid regime, the commentary stresses, is, judging by everything, the refusal of some Latin American countries, Argentina and Brazil, in the first place, to participate in a South Atlantic military grouping which is being knocked together under U.S. aegis after the pattern of NATO. Those strategists try to patch up the breach that has developed in relations between the USA, Britain, and Latin American countries by a military alliance with the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa.

The progressive public of Africa and Latin America, the author sums up, is stating with concern that a Washington-London-Pretoria militarist axis being knocked together is spearheaded against states struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism. "This criminal alliance poses an additional threat to peace and security in the South Atlantic."

U.S., UK MILITARY USE KENYAN TERRITORY

LD050034 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] As the UPI agency reports, a group of American warships led by the John Kennedy aircraft carrier has arrived in Mombasa, a port in Kenya. Our commentary is by Yevgeniy Stepanov:

Just as the bases on Diego Garcia, in Somalia, Egypt and Oman, the Kenyan port of Mombasa is one of the major strongholds of the United States and its NATO allies in the basin of the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon is now modernizing the (?port) and building an airfield. According to the American paper NEWSDAY, $12.4 million has been allocated to the program. There are also plans to set up in Mombasa munition dumps for units of the Rapid Deployment Force.

The new visit of United States warships to the Kenyan port shows that the Pentagon intends to make fuller use of Kenyan territory for its own purposes. Already now the United States, together with its NATO allies, Britain in the first place, uses Kenyan territory to train air force men and officers. The New York TIMES reports that four to five battalions of the British Army, 600 men each, undergo special training in that African country annually. The training program covers combat in tropical conditions, survival in the bush and desert, and lately emphasis has been laid on practicing sea landing operations. The facts assume special importance in the light of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland, or Malvinas, Islands.

As news agencies say, British troops trained in Kenya are now used in military operations against Argentina. Washington has not only sanctioned the unleashing by London of an armed conflict in the South Atlantic, it is reported in Nairobi that the Pentagon has ordered its ships to secure rear and other support for British actions. Once again Washington and London have pooled forces to try to torpedo the process of decolonization wherever it takes place.

The call of United States warships at Mombasa graphically illustrates how military bases in other peoples' territory can be used in the event of emergency in some or other region of the world. All that proves how dangerous United States bases are for other countries. It should also be remembered that states which have risked to provide bases for the United States military inevitably begin to follow in the wake of Washington's foreign policy, and share with it responsibility for the United States' military adventures.

REPORTAGE ON STATE VISIT OF NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

Further on Moscow Welcome

LD041126 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- A state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua today arrived in Moscow on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government. It is headed by Commandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The guests were warmly welcomed at the gangway of the airliner in Sheremetyevo Airport by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR; Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was also met by the vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Vatchenko; Ministers of the USSR Boris Bugayev, Vladimir Kamentsev, Nikolay Shchelokov; the chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, Semen Skachkov; the general director of TASS, Sergey Losev; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet, Vladimir Promyslov; First Deputy Ministers of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, Nikolay Ogarkov; the deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents; the ambassador of the USSR to the Republic of Nicaragua, German Shlyapnikov and other officials. Admidst the welcoming party were the ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR, Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, representatives of the capital's working people and Nicaragua's students enrolled in Moscow's higher educational establishments.

The national flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and the USSR were flying at the airport, a guard of honor, made up of the three services of the armed forces of the USSR -- infantry, air force and navy -- was lined up. The national anthems of the two countries were played. Tikhonov and Ortega inspected the guard of honour. The ceremony ended with a march-past of the guard of honour.

The national flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Soviet Union were flying in the streets and squares through which the motorcade, escorted by motorcycle outriders, proceeded. Welcoming streamers greeted the guests and the streets were lined with cheering Muscovites.

Talks With Brezhnev

LD041906 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction, commandante of the revolution, expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of one another at the Soviet-Nicaraguan talks in Moscow today.

The talks were conducted from the Soviet side by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko; Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

From the Nicaraguan side -- member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega; member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Minister of Planning of the Republic of Nicaragua Henry Ruiz; Secretary of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Rene Nunes; Foreign Minister of Nicaragua Miguel d'Escoto.

A report on the talks expressed the mutual aspiration of the sides to continue efforts on the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

During the discussion of international questions, the sides expressed grave concern over the continuing growth of tension in the world, the dangerous situation developed in some parts of the world chiefly as a result of the aspiration of imperialists circles in the United States to disrupt the existing correlation of forces in the world with a view to gaining military superiority, to undermine the positions of world socialism. And to deal a blow at the gains of the national liberation movement.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that in firmly repulsing the intrigues of imperialism, its military preparations and build-up of an atmosphere of fear everywhere, the Soviet Union, acting in a complicated international situation, is consistently pursuing a line of improving the international situation, ensuring lasting peace and peaceful cooperation between states.

The Nicaraguan side expressed full support for the Soviet Union's efforts to curb the arms race and strengthen universal peace and security.

In exchanging views on the situation in Central America, the Soviet side expressed full support for the peaceable proposals by the Nicaraguan Government aimed at normalizing the situation in that area. They in Washington, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, still think in the imperial terms of American colonialism. Nicaragua, which has become one of the main targets of provocations and attacks by the United States, knows from its own experience, what stems from it to the peoples of Latin America. A strongly hostile campaign is being also waged against other states in that area.

The imperialist essence of Washington's policy vis-a-vis the Latin American countries has been again graphically borne out in connection with the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Both sides have strongly condemned the U.S. threats against Nicaragua, Cuba and other Latin American countries, U.S. interference in El Salvador's affairs, declared their solidarity with the patriotic and democratic forces of Latin America.

Kremlin Dinner

LD041706 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honour of the state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, Coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Yuriy Andropov, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, vice-presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and vice-chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, ministers of the USSR, chairmen of the SSR state committees and other officials.

General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev addressed the dinner with a speech. A reply speech was delivered by Daniel Ortega. The speeches of Leonid Brezhnev and Daniel Ortega were heard with great attention and met with prolonged applause.

The dinner proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD041718 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has made a speech at a Kremlin dinner in honour of the state delegation of the Republic Nicaragua who arrived in the Soviet Union today on an official friendly visit. Addressing the members of the delegation, Leonid Brezhnev said:

"Allow me to cordially greet the delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Comrade Daniel Ortega. "You have come here from afar, from the other hemisphere of the earth. "Your visit to Moscow and the fruitful talks which have taken place graphically emphasize, in our view, one of the more important law-governed processes of the present-day world development. The peoples and countries are drawn nearer not so much by geography as by politics, and distances are no impediment to mutual understanding and friendship. This is borne out by the development of relations between our countries.

"The people of Nicaragua are upholding a just cause, their vital cause. The small state in Central America is making every effort to protect its independence and to live under conditions of peace, so that all acts of provocation against it should be ended. In accordance with the will of the people, that state, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has set about restructuring social relations on the principles of democracy and social progress.

"Nicaragua is pursuing a policy of non-alignment in international affairs, contributing as much as it can towards improving the international situation. We, like many other states, are in solidarity with you in all this.

"Vast oceanic expanses separate us from the Western Hemisphere. The American Continent was not engulfed -- at least directly -- in the flames of the two world wars which devastated Europe, Asia and Africa.

"But peace is cherished everywhere and all the peoples want peace. And nowadays there is no higher responsibility for a statesman than that of safeguarding peace. This holds true for South America, for the United States and for Canada alike. The distance between American and the other continents, which were the theatre of the world wars, is in no way longer than the distance from them to America.

"We understand perfectly well the persevering striving of the leadership of Nicaragua to remove through talks difficulties and tension in relations with its neighbors and with the United States.

"The constructive initiatves of other Latin American countries as well, such as Mexico and Cuba, that point in the same direction are in accord with the goals of our policy.

"History and the present-day are yielding further proof of the fact that the freedom movement is going on and mounting amidst the mass of the people of Latin America. The peoples want to be masters of their land, of their homes, be it in Central America or in the southern Atlantic.

"And if in the Western Hemisphere, too, there emerge dangerous complications and conflict situation, it is precisely because there are forces which are trying to preserve or restore their positions of dominance and to impose foreign oppression on the peoples. They do not stop at threats and pressure, blackmail and blockade, or the use of arms, and resort to actions hailing back to the time of colonial brigandage.

"Here, as in other parts of the globe, the Soviet Union follows its principled policy, that of removing the existing seats of tension and preventing new ones, preventing interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples, and settling disputes by peaceful ways, at the negotiating table. We have one policy on all continents, the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among nations."

In conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev raised a toast to the health of Comrade Ortega and all the Nicaraguan guests, to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Nicaragua, and to world peace.

Ortega Dinner Speech

LD042356 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- The new peace initiatives made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress should be supported by all the progressive and democratic forces of the world. This was stressed by Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction and comandante of the revolution. He spoke at a Kremlin dinner given today in honour of the state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR.

Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega stressed, supports the point made in the report to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the effect that there is no more important task in the international plane for the party, the Soviet people and all the peoples of the world than the task of safeguarding peace. We welcome the practical and important step in this direction, announced by Leonid Brezhnev -- namely, the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR.

Touching upon the Soviet-Nicaraguan talks, Daniel Ortega stated that the spirit of fraternal mutual understanding in which they passed, the informality and sincerity of the Soviet leaders and resolute solidarity with Nicaragua displayed by them anew were a guarantee of the development of relations of cooperation between the two countries.

We know, Daniel Ortega continued, that our talks and the agreements reached on cooperation are viewed with suspicion by those selfishly minded circles which are unable to understand the striving of the working people for solidarity in their struggle to defend their freedom and achieve progress and happiness.

The revolutionary form of government won in Nicaragua, he went on to say, despite difficulties, privations and military, political and economic aggression, has struck deep roots in the hearts of the people. Its economic and administrative base is growing stronger from one day to the next. The strength of the power that has been won lies in the growing efficiency of the tools created by the revolution to defend itself, in broadening the participation of the working people in tackling the tasks of the revolution, in enhancing the role of mass organizations, in the high international prestige of the people's Sandinist revolution and in promoting relations with friends who are helping us to overcome difficulties and to lay the foundations of a new society.

Our foreign policy pursued within the framework of nonalignment, Daniel Ortega continued, consistently meets the interests of the peoples demanding the establishment of a new international economic order. We denounced and continue to denounce colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, Zionism, apartheid and any form of domination and exploitation of man by man.

In building the future, we are inspired by the revolutionary people who are tackling historical tasks under the leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation. Now, having power in our hands, we can state that the Sandinist Front, the indubitable vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, is the leader of our revolution and of building a new society.

The imperialists may continue to encourage acts of aggression and thunder with threats, they may even try to destroy Nicaragua and to reduce our land to ashes. But they should know that we shall never be subordinated because the power of workers and peasants, the power of the people, is invincible, Daniel Ortega said.

Cooperation Agreement

LD050948 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS -- The Soviet Union and Nicaragua today signed an agreement for developing economic and technological cooperation in hydraulic power engineering, communications, geological prospecting and surveying, agriculture, public health protection, the training of national personnel, mining and other branches. The agreement was signed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for External Economic Relations, and Henry Ruiz Hernandez, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front of National Liberation and minister of planning of Nicaragua.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES END OF DELEGATION'S MEXICO TRIP

PM041601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "On the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Apr -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is in Mexico on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the National Congress Chamber of Deputies, has returned here from its trip to the states of Campeche and Quintana Roo.

On the last day of its tour the Soviet delegation familiarized itself with the resort zone and city of Cancun and with the local population's working and living conditions. This zone is one of the youngest resorts in Mexico. Its development was begun only 10 years ago. During this time, however, Cancun has become one of the best-known vacation centers inside and outside the country for Mexicans and foreign guests.

The Soviet parliamentarians were accompanied on a familiarization tour of the resort by representatives of the governor of Quintana Roo State and by (H. Irabyen) Medina, mayor of Cancun.

Yesterday the USSR Embassy in Mexico gave a reception in the delegation's honor. It was attended by A. Sobarzo Loaisa, chairman of the National Congress Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Commission, and by congress deputies, high-ranking employees of the Foreign Ministry and other Mexican state establishments, representatives of science, culture and business circles, heads of a number of countries' diplomatic missions and journalists. The reception was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left for home. It was seen off at Mexico City's International Airport by A. Sobarzo Loaisa, chairman of the National Congress Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Commission, and by other officials.

The sendoff party included R.A. Sergeyev, USSR ambassador to Mexico.

RADIO DETAILS 4 MAY SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD041428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpts] A routine meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held today in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The question of progress in preparing for the elections to the local soviets of people's deputies and to rayon and town people's courts which are to take place on 20 June this year was examined.

Comrade Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who delivered a report, noted that the election campaign was proceeding in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity of the masses.

Comrade Kuznetsov, who spoke at the session, stressed that the elections will take place on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The composition of the population in the Soviet republics is multinational, and therefore it is important for all nations and ethnic groups to have their due representation in state organs with strict account being taken of the practical and ideological-moral qualities of people. One must make maximum use of the creative upsurge caused by the preparations for the elections in order to implement the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Then the question of the experience of work of the Soviet of People's Deputies of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast in ensuring comprehensive economic and social development in its territory was examined. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted in a decision the positive work of local organs of power in Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast.

The Presidium then discussed the further development of cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the highest organs of state power in socialist countries.

A report was submitted by Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. A special role in developing ties between fraternal countries is being played by the talks and negotiations of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with state leaders and public figures in those countries.

The appeal adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world found full support and approval from the organs of supreme power of the socialist states. It was pointed out at the session that the pursuit of an agreed foreign policy course by the socialist countries, their joint struggle for peace and for the security of peoples, is acquiring special importance in our time when imperialism and the U.S. ruling circles, in particular, have adopted a course that aggravates the international situation, are developing a new round of the arms race on an unprecedented scale, and are using any means to undermine the community of the socialist countries. It is precisely the countries of socialism which are making the decisive contribution to the prevention of war, are the banner-bearers of the policy of detente and disarmament.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stressed in its decision that one of the major tasks of cooperation with the organs of state power of the socialist countries is the consistent implementation of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the strengthening of friendship and comradely mutual aid among the fraternal countries of socialism on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism, and of the implementation of tasks facing them in state, economic and sociocultural construction.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 4 May adds: "Comrade Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kisiiev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of a number of ministries and departments took part in the discussion."]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MARKS PRAVDA ANNIVERSARY

LD041504 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 May, TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU has warmly and cordially congratulated the staff of PRAVDA, its authors and readers, all members of the Soviet press on the outstanding jubilee, the 70th anniversary of the newspaper whose founder and ideological inspirer and first editor was Lenin.

Throughout the seven decades, PRAVDA was an active participant in the events of epoch-making significance. It waged a tireless struggle for the victory of the October Revolution and the setting up of the USSR, the first state of workers and peasants in the history of mankind. PRAVDA was a courageous fighter during World War Two. It made a weighty contribution to the great accomplishments of the Soviet people who have built a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Communist Party, the message of greeting says.

PRAVDA has earned high prestige as a passionate and tireless propagandist of the immortal Leninist teaching, the achievements and advantages of real socialism, as an uncompromising fighter against imperialist ideology, opportunism and revisionism.

The newspaper PRAVDA is a genuine platform of party and public opinion of all the people. Today, there is no more important task for PRAVDA, just as for our entire press, than to facilitate successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, fulfilment of the major socio-economic programmes, outlined for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period and the eighties as a whole, to educate by means of party journalism ideological conviction, communist attitude to labour and great responsibility to society amidst Soviet people.

The newspaper is called upon to show strikingly and convincingly the historic accomplishments of the Soviet people, to carry inspiredly the truth about our country to the world, to be a passionate propagandist of the Leninist policy of the party, aimed at strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation of the countries of the socialist community, at rallying the world communist and working-class movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Central Committee of the CPSU wished fresh success in their lofty work to PRAVDA, its militant and tested organ, to the staff of PRAVDA, the numerous active of the newspaper and all Soviet journalists and expressed confidence that they would continue displaying great creative activity and party principledness in their work for the sake of communist creation and the consolidation of peace.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARD TO UKRAINIAN TOWN

LD041932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The town of Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy in Cherkaskaya Oblast of the Ukraine was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Grade, today. The award was for the courage and valor shown by working people of the town in the fight against the German fascist invaders during the Great Fatherland War and for its achievements in economic and cultural construction.

At the solemn session Comrade Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by the assembly, spoke on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He warmly congratulated the working people of Korsun-Shevchenkovskiy on the award from the motherland, and pinned the order to the town's flag.

The Order of the Patriotic War, the speaker said, is an award to those who fought and won in that great battle, who courageously struggled in that land in the enemy's rear, who raised the Dnepr area from the ruins, and who now by their toil are worthily multiplying its glory.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy read the degree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and, to stormy applause, pinned and award to the town's banner.

LEADERS SIGN OBITRARIES FOR RSFSR OFFICIAL, ACTOR

Andrey Sozykim

PM041209 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Andrey Grigoryevich Sozykin, RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy, chairman of the RSFSR State Committee for Labor, and CPSU member since 1952, died on 18 April 1982 in his 57th year after a serious, prolonged illness. A prominent party and soviet leader, talented organizer and person of high moral qualities has departed this life.

[Signed] M.S. Gorbachev, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, B.I. Gostev, V.G. Lomonosov, M.A. Yasnov, L.B. Yermin, V.P. Orlov, A.V. Aleksankin, V.A. Demchenko, V.I. Kazakov, A.M. Kalashnikov, Ye.F. Karpova, V.I. Kochemasov, L.P. Lykova, N.I. Maslennikov, V.G. Klyuyev, N.P. Aparin, L.A. Kostin, S.S. Novozhilov, A.V. Mokryakov, A.Z. Maykov, V.L. Gusakov, V.V. Kalashnikov, Yu.V. Roshchin.

Boris Andreyev

PM041333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Excerpts] The Soviet cinema has suffered a grave loss. Boris Fedorovich Andreyev, distinguished actor, people's artist of the USSR, winner of USSR state prizes and CPSU member since 1948, has died in his 68th year.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makeyev, V.F. Shauro, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, A.A. Yepishev, B.N. Pastukhov, V.F. Promyslov, A.V. Romanov, G.V. Aleksandrov, Yu.S. Afanasyev, A.V. Batalov, S.F. Bondarchuk, Ye. I. Gabrilovich, S.A. Gerasimov, A.D. Golovnya, A.G. Zarkhi, Ye. S. Matveyev, N.A. Kryuchkov, M.A. Ladynina, Yu.N. Ozerov, B.V. Pavlenok, M.V. Pashkov, Yu.Ya. Rayzman, A.M. Roganov, G.L. Roshal, V.V. Sanayev, N.T. Sizov, Yu.I. Solntseva, N.Ya. Sychev, V.V. Tikhonov, M.A. Ulyanov, I.Ye. Kheyfits, G.N. Chukhray, S.I. Yutkevich.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT REPORTS FOR 30 APR-4 MAY

LD050700 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 30 April to 4 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 April

In Omskaya Oblast farmers are ploughing the 4th million hectares of land. Yesterday machine operators carried out moisture-retention work on nearly 500,000 hectares, a record achievement for 1 day. (0204 GMT)

1 May

Field work in Tselinogradskaya Oblast is in progress. Moisture-retention work has been done on nearly 2 million hectares, 2/3 of the arable land. (0000 GMT)

Farms in northern areas of Kurganskaya Oblast have begun sowing cereals. There is enough moisture in the soil for the shoots to become established while waiting for the summer rains. Wheat, oats and peas are being sown. (0400 GMT)

2 May

Kazakhstan mechanizers have sown over 2 million hectares. In the central and western oblasts perennial grasses are being sown. In the south there is mass sowing of corn for grain. Dry winds have hit the southern parts and farmers are working on moisture-retention. A second sowing is being carried out in areas where the wind has blown away the sugar beet seeds. (0400 GMT)

Spring work has started in Tataria. Weather conditions have made it necessary to carry out sowing together with moisture-retention, distribution of fertilizers and harrowing of winter crops. (0400 GMT)

3 May

A new rye grass variety -- Primorskiy-14 -- has been created by Far Eastern selectionists. It is capable of surviving the cold weather in Primorskiy Kray. (0000 GMT)

Sowing has started in Semipalatinskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan, beginning with barley and other early grain crops. This spring over 1 million hectares will be sown there. (0400 GMT)

Sowing of wheat has begun in Saratovskaya Oblast. Varieties of higher yield will be soon on larger areas. Sowing wheat will occupy more than a million hectares. (0400 GMT)

In Gorkovskaya Oblast sowing of sunflower, corn and potatoes has begun along with the sowing of grain and leguminous crops. (0400 GMT)

All Kazakhstan oblasts have now started spring sowing, which involves almost 30 million hectares. The sowing of grain crops, cereals and sugar beets has been completed in the southern oblasts. The virgin lands are now dry and moisture retention is being carried out. Work is proceeding well. Sowing is going on into the 30 million hectares. (0600 GMT)

Brestskaya Oblast has completed the sowing of potatoes. (0600 GMT)

Chuvash farms have begun the sowing of corn, sunflower and other crops for fodder. Hay and haylage this year are planned at 650,000 tons, silage at 855,000 tons. (0400 GMT)

The farmers of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have completed the spring harrowing of arable lands. Work has been carried out on an areas of 2.5 million hectares. The sowing of early spring crops has begun. (1750 GMT)

Bashkirian farmers have begun grain sowing on the 2d million hectares. (2300 GMT)

4 May

Sowing of oil-producing crops has been completed in North Ossetiya. In the Mordovian steppes, seeds of a new sunflower strain -- Pervenets -- have been sown. (0100 GMT)

Potato sowing has begun in the Chuvash ASSR with 156 quintals per hectare planned. (0400 GMT)

Farmers in the Chu River valley in Kirgizia have started sorting-out work on the sugar beet plantations. The fields will have to be worked comprehensively several times over, including the spreading of fertilizer and irrigation work. Industrial methods will be used. More than 600,000 tons of sugar beet roots should be sent to sugar refineries. (0400 GMT)

Belorussia has 5.7 million hectares of arable land to be worked this spring, mainly with grain, potatoes, flax and fodder grasses. The grain crops take up 52 percent of the arable land. (0500 GMT)

Kazakhstan famers have completed the spring sowing on 3.5 million hectares which is only 12 percent short of the plan. Sowing is going on in 17 of the 19 oblasts in Kazakhstan, according to the republican statistical directorate. (0600 GMT)

In Altayskiy Kray harrowing has been completed on all the entire area planned for sowing. Moisture-retention work has been carried out on 6 million hectares. (0730 GMT)

Khakassiya Autonomous Oblast has sown 35,000 hectares to assorted crops. (0800 GMT)

Harrowing has been carried out on the entire area allotted to spring crops in Kurganskaya Oblast. Perennial grasses and winter crops are being top-dressed. Sowing of spring wheat has begun, while potato planting has begun of some farms. (1200 GMT)

Spring sowing has begun earlier than usual in Latvia. This is because due to bad autumn weather over 1/3 of the winter crops have to be resown. To date, about 70 percent of the grain crops and 75 percent of the sugar beets have been sown in the republic. (1330 GMT)

Over 16 million hectares have been sown with various spring crops on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the RSFSR. This is 1/5 of the entire spring sowing area. (1800 GMT)

STATUS OF SPRING SOWING EFFORT REVIEWED

PM041153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "The Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "In the Spring Fields"]

[Text] The spring has not been too generous with sun and warmth. But on the whole the rate of field work has been high.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown 24.4 million hectares by 26 April. Specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture describe below the farmers' concerns.

The country's spring fields are vast. The scale of operations in those fields is huge. Many crops must be sown over tens of millions of hectares. And as always in this season, there is no time to spare. Rural workers are banking on efficiently organized labor and the highly productive use of machinery. In Moldavia, the Ukraine and the northern Caucasus the sowing of early grain crops has been completed. The sowing is in full swing in Belorussia, the Baltic and the lower Volga Region. These operations are getting under way in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

In a number of regions of the country the times for sowing different crops are tending to converge. It is necessary to maneuver machinery and use it in two shifts. Often the soil is tilled by night, while by day the sowing units cover these same fields. Machine operators strive not to waste a single fine hour and to organize work in such a way as to ensure that there are no gaps between operations. In Volgogradskaya Oblast, for instance, they immediately concentrated the machines in moisture-sealing and cultivation links. As a result it is proving possible to prepare the land in good time. In Lipetskaya Oblast large mechanized detachments have been set up, following Ipatovskiy Rayon's example. Most of these are operating efficiently, but disruptions do occur. Thus in Usmanskiy Rayon the machines sometimes stand idle because of poor servicing.

The fastest, easiest progress is now being made where people started concerning themselves about this year's harvest last fall. In general the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have prepared the spring fields quite well. Some 133 million hectares of fall-plowed and fallow land were plowed. Snow retention was practiced over tens of millions of hectares.

The sowing of industrial crops is in full swing. Sugar beets now occupy 1.6 million hectares, cotton -- 3.1 million, sunflowers -- more than 960,000 hectares. This year there will be a considerable increase in the area in which industrial techniques for cultivating these crops are being introduced. Thus sugar beets sowings by the new agricultural techniques are being extended by 800,000 hectares. It is important to ensure that the farmers are provided with the necessary machines, fertilizers and herbicides.

The machines are out in the fields in the country's eastern oblasts too. Here the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On the Comprehensive Development of Agriculture in Siberia, the Far East and Kurganskaya Oblast" has been received in enthusiasm. Party organizations and farm collectives have embarked in earnest on resolving the important task of supplying the food requirements of the zone's population mainly on the basis of local production.

Altay farmers are responding with deeds to the new concern of the party and government for strengthening agriculture in eastern regions. They are harrowing their second million hectares of arable land. Some 10,000 units are in use. And 1/2 of them are fitted with antierosion implements.

The bulk of the spring field area is allocated to grain crops. Grain growers on many farms have set themselves the task of not only fulfilling this year's purchases plan but also making up for the shortfall in output caused by last year's dry summer. The main thing is to obtain the greatest yield from each hectare.

Every state in the struggle for a weighty end result has its peculiarities. At present, in particular, rural specialists and machine operators are called upon to ensure the rational use of mineral fertilizers. People are acting correctly when they apply mineral fertilizers to the soil together with the seed. In the steppe regions of the Volga and the Urals and other zones, for instance, grain crops particularly need phosphorus.

Some farms are revising the structure of the sowings and are extending the area allocated to spring barley and oats this year.

In many climatic zones, particularly in the Non-Chernozem, the Urals and Siberia, these crops give a higher yield. For instance, Vambola Kolkhoz in Estonia's Vilyandiskiy Rayon obtained an average of 43.7 quintals of barley and 45.3 quintals of oats per hectare in the last 5-year plan period. High yields of these forage crops are secured on Lenin Kolkhoz in Tulskaya Oblast's Novomosmovskiy Rayon, Kirov Kolkhoz in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast's Gluvokovskiy Rayon and many Belorussian farms. Yet feed yields are not increasing in Kostromskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts.

Of course, local conditions must be taken into account in each specific case. But it should be borne in mind that the feed grain crops have a shorter period of vegetation. Moreover in some regions spring wheat grown for food purposes does not do well, but it inferior to barley in its feed properties. So the structure of sowings must be improved by increasing the proportion of forage crops. This applies above all to Ryazanskaya Oblast and the Chuvashskaya ASSR, where in recent years spring wheat has accounted for 36-38 percent of the grain area.

Durum wheat is another matter. In recent years its output has fallen in some places. The sowings of this valuable food crop could be increased this year in the Volga Region, the southern Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan. Cultivation techniques must be improved. More attention must also be devoted to pulse crops and groats, in particular buckwheat and millet.

They say truly that a spring day provides a year's food. Rural workers, remembering this, are now working intensively and with all their might, seeking to lay firm foundations for the next harvest.

GEORGIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT DISCUSSED

WA140840 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] As is known, a routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chaired by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was held in the Kremlin recently and examined, among a number of important and pertinent questions of our country's state life, the work experience of the Georgian SSR Abashskiy Rayon's soviets in the leadership of agricultural production.

Ya.I. Kobua, chairman of Abashskiy Rayispolkom, who delivered a report at the Presidium session on the work being done by the rayon soviet to improve agricultural management, has returned from Moscow. This is what he told a GRUZINFORM correspondent:

"This was not only a great honor for us but also high responsibility," Yakov Illarionovich said. The chance to report to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on our rayon soviet's work on leadership of agricultural production was further convincing testimony to the tremendous attention being paid by the Communist Party and our state and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally to the work of the soviets at all levels, including the rayon level.

In preparing the report for the Presidium, we carefully analyzed our soviet's activity in providing for the comprehensive accomplishment of the economic and social tasks confronting the raykom. We tried to include in the report all that was most interesting and instructive that had been accumulated in recent years in the introduction of new forms of farm management and the achievements of science and technology and an increase in the rural workers' activity in social production.

The report revealed the essence of our experiment and showed how an association for agricultural management was created here that was subsequently transformed into an agricultural production association constituting kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also food industry, procurement, land reclamation and water resources and rural construction enterprises and organizations and others located on rayon territory.

In describing the structure of the association, we concentrated on how this body, through which the rayon soviet manages agricultural production and the enterprises and organizations serving it, contributes to the more efficient use of production resources and a streamlining of planning based on a combination of the territorial and sectorial principles of management. We also emphasized its role in the strengthening of interfarm relations and the association participants' increased interest in the end results of labor and the successful solution of questions of sociocultural construction in the countryside.

We observed in our report to the Presidium that all this has given the rayon soviet and its bodies an opportunity to concentrate their attention on the main, long-term questions. We showed how the assertiveness of the standing commissions and deputies has grown and how the effectiveness of their control over the work of the management bodies has increased. The following instance was cited as an example: Following submission by the association council, the rayispolkom annually studies the draft plans of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and organizations that are a part of the association. Questions connected with the creation and use of the association's centralized funds, whose resources are channeled into the expansion of social production, material incentive and social and cultural measures, are also directly controlled by the ispolkom.

It is well known that the result of the creation of the new system of management of agricultural production in the rayon and the purposeful organizing work of the party, soviet and planning authorities has been an appreciable increase in the growth rate of agricultural production and social development. We introduced concrete figures at the Presidium session to prove this convincingly. We reported, inter alia, that in the

10th 5-Year Plan the average annual gross agricultural product increased 57 percent compared with the same indicator in the 9th 5-Year Plan. The yield of the principal crop, corn, in this period rose from 23.4 to 44.4 quintals per hectare. Average annual state grain purchases increased by a factor of almost 2.5. Meat purchases increased from 1,420 tons in 1975 to 2,317 tons in 1980.

We also described the great deal of work being performed by the rayon's soviets to increase the production of agricultural products on the private subsidiary plots and how we are enlisting pensioners in this work. It was reported that the people's production of pork on the basis of contracts concluded with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is practiced extensively in the rayon.

At the same time, we also acknowledged that there are still reserves and unused potential in the work of our rayon's soviets on leadership of agricultural production. In particular, the rayon soviet and its ispolkom are still exerting an inadequate influence on the activity of the production association, and insufficient attention is being given to increasing the production efficiency of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, we assured the Presidium that these and other problems would be resolved responsibly and that the rayon's soviets would do everything to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the quotas for 1982 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan.

P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.D. Mgeladze, minister of agriculture of our republic; and others took part in the discussion on our question in the Presidium. Summing up the exchange of opinions that took place, Comrade V.V. Kuznetsov emphasized that the creation of agrarian-industrial associations opened more room for the activity of local power organs in the leadership of agricultural production. It is very important, he said, that the leadership of the soviets be increasingly concrete and businesslike and not fetter the independence of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and that this leadership be reflected positively in the results of labor.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decision that approved the measures being implemented in our rayon on streamlining the management of agricultural production and increasing the role of the rayon level of the organs of state power in this endeavor.

The Presidium forwarded the material on the experience of our work to the USSR Council of Ministers and the union republic Supreme Soviet Presidiums for use in the development of proposals for further improving the system of agricultural leadership, with regard for local conditions.

Such a high evaluation of our work and such recognition of it not only inspire us but also make much incumbent upon us. And for this reason we have to continue to raise the level of the soviets' work on the leadership of agriculture and all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex. The task is to secure the even closer connection of the evaluation of activity and the remuneration system at each enterprise and in each organization with end results -- the production of farming and animal husbandry products. The successful accomplishment of this task will permit us to cope honorably with the formation and implementation of the food program and the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas.